CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBY 12, 1863. \ NO. 20.

Wilmington Journa

Professional and Business Cards.

me under this rule, if they desire to do so.

WALKER MEARES, WALKER MEARES.

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles,
Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is capacially called to the The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Snaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Brick, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
an Stills at the shortest notice

May 20—37-ly. ap Stills at the shortest notice

General Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE ... FOR SALE, A WALUABLE TRACT OF LAND containing 425 acres, with a fine dwelling and outhouses of all kinds. The land is situated on the waters of the Deep River, in the centre of the Coalfields basin, and formerly belonged to Dr. Chas. hamlers, deceased. Also two other small places with good houses and improvements.

Apply to Dr. B. C. Williams, Chalk Level, Harnett co., or to Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Carthage, Moore county.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. HE UNDERSIGNED having qualified, at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the ast Will and Testament of W. A. Heyer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate navment.

A. ADRIAN, Executor. mediate payment.
Jan. 7th, 1863.—15-9t*

NOTICE. A PPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its present session, for the passage of an act to amend the act to charter the town of Monroe, in t nion county, N. C.; and in case of adjournment before the passage of the act, application will be made at the next ses-ion of the Legislature thereafter for that purpose. Jan. 1st, 1863.—16-6w*

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE FARMING LAND FOR SALE. DEING in the Confederate States service, and not having a chance to carry on my farm, I wish to sell my Langs on Long Creek, in New Hanover county, five miles from Lillington, adjoining the lands of Alexander McAlister, E. D. Walker, Wm. C. Mott and others, containing 232 acres, of which there are between 40 and 50 acres, mostly swamp land, cleared, and between 50 and 100 acres more to clear as equal as that already cleared, and the balance piny land, &c. These is also upon the land a large Mari Bed, of which there has been but very little used from the Buildings new, and the Farm under an excellent tence; also, a good well of water. Any one wishing to purchase will do well by calling on Alexander McAlister, near the will do well by calling on Alexander meanister, hear the premises, who will show it to any person, or by calling on me at Camp Whiting, near (2 m les) Wilmington. I will answer any letter of enquiry concerning it by any one.

JNO. W. McALISTER,

51st Reg't N. C. T. Camp Whiting, near Wilmington.

ALUABLE, my Plantation, on Cape Fear River, 5 miles from the village of summerville, Barnett county, containing 1175 acres, 350 acres cleared, including 100 acres of very fine bottom land. The improvements consist of a good dwelling with 10 rooms, and necessary out buildings.
Jan. 28, 1863.—18-4t* Summerville, N. C.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY AND LAND FOR

SALE.

SALE.

OFFER FOR SALE MY STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, with fixtures, and 435 acres of PINE LAND, situated within half a mile of Bladenboro' Station, on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and 54 miles from Wilmington.

For firther particulars, address me at Bladenboro' Bladenbo For further particulars, address me at Bladenboro'. Bladen county, N.C. In my absence, Mr. Colin Monree will show the land.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred agrees of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Sait—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON. Dec. 19, 1961.

\$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 25th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. WILLIS is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a down cast look, a little stooping. RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 25th of dark complexion, has a down cast look, a little stooping, and limps slightly in his walk, caused by a severe burn on (1 think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from said boy, he was in the neighborhood of Lauriburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States, either by way of Wilmington, N. C., to the Yankee fleet, or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a parameter written by himself, feetitionally signed. permit written by himself, fictitiously signed, and may at temp: to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or one half the amount for his lodgment in any Jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy, so that I can get him. W. R. MEDLIN,

Clio, Mar.boro' District, S. C.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE. Headquarters 51st Reg't N. C. Troops

Jan. 15th, 1863. THE following named soldiers having deserted this Regiment, are hereby published as deserters, and thirty dollars reward will be given for each or either of them, when lodged in jail or delivered to me at these Headquarters: LEVI and ROBERT H. MERRITT, of Sampson county, and JCHN J. JAMES, of Duplin. I carnestly appeal to the Mounted Patrol of these counties to hant up and deliver the above named men to the hands of justice S. M. STANFORD, Capt. Co. C, 51st N. C. T.

GRINDSTONES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any sze required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C. Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent

in Wilmington. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA;

In Confederate District Court, for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, at Sansbury, December Term, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS : ST. THE CLERKS of the several District Courts will not

ssue executions for costs, in sequestration cases, until three months after decrees, to enable defendants to pay into court without execution.

2nd. Defendants paying costs to Marshal, inS. questration cases, will file in the several Clerks' Offices, on or before Spring Term, 1863, the receipts of Marshal, to enable the

ration of twelve months from the time of the decree. 3rd. Defendants against whom decrees were entered at last Spring Term, will pay to the Receivers the interest that may accrue and remain unpaid, within three months after Spring Term, 1863, or execution will issue therefor: and they will be subjected to the costs of issuing and col-

lecting the same.

4th. Receivers to whom decress, in part or in whole, are paid, must immediately notify the Clerks of such payment are and the Clerks will not issue execution when payments are

Attest

DAN. COLEMAN, CI'k C. D. C. Feb. 4th-19 4w.

A fund is being raised in Knexville, I'enn., for

il, are hereby gratefully acknowledged. In behalf of the sick and wounded, here, for whom these valuable presents are made, I am gratified in tendering to the contributors their heartfelt thanks-their due sp-

the sick and wounded soldier. He is giving all his sometimes slow in coming, but sure to come, in civil presents to that of the speculator and extortioner, whose Il-gotten and disgraceful gains are sapping the life blood liberties.

of our bleeding and suffering country.

The following are the names and articles: Dr. George Suggs, 25 bushels potatoes, 25 lbs. Tallow, 5 lbs. butter, 1/2 bushel dried fruit, one bag sage,

catnip; \$100, in money.
Col. Jno. L Bridgers, 50 bushels potatoes; cash,\$50. Mrs. Mary Wilkins, 1 bushel dried fruit, ½ bushel pickle, sage, red pepper, 10 bushels potatoes, 5 bushels corn; cash, \$5.

Joshua Bullock, cash \$50; 50 lbs. tallow.. Jesse Mercer, either sundries or cash, \$50. Col. David Williams, 3 gals. brandy, 3 gals. wine, 25 lbs. Lard, 2 lbs. candle wick, 10 lbs. sausage, 10 lbs.

frish potatoes, 10 lbs. soap, 25 lbs. lard; cash, \$25. James F. Jenkins, cash, \$30. Mrs. J. D. Jenkins, 25 lbs. soap, 25 lbs. tallow, 2 lbs.

candle wick, red pepper, 20 bushels potatoes, 25 cab bage ; cash \$50 ; double wove cloth, 25 yards. J. D. Jenkins, Esq., 3 gals. wine, 1/2 gal brandy, Mrs. Dr. Phesenden Sugg, 17 yards doublewove woolen cloth, 1 sett candie moulds; cash \$50.

Mr. Buker Staton, cash \$60. Mr. L. S. Dunn, 2 boxes candles, 80 lbs. nett. Mrs. L. S. Dunn, 25 lbs. sausages, 75 lbs lard. Mr. Robert Norfleet, cash \$10.

Mr. R. B. Bassett, 50 lbs. candles, nett. Mrs. Elisha Cromwell, 1 bushel dried apples, 1/2 do. dried peaches, linnen rags, yopon, 5 lbs. butter, sage, 1 keg lard, 100 lbs. thread, 30 chickens, 15 dozen eggs,

Col. Elisha Cromwell, 5 gals. brandy, 5 bushels irish potatoes, 5 bushs. white peas, 5 bushs. yam potatoes,

ducks, bits of flannel, cotton rags, sage. J. A. Vines, cash \$50.

A. J. Cotton, 2 turkies, sage, 20 bushs sweet potatoes, 1 gal. scap, red pepper, 1 gal. wine. S. P. Jenkins, 2 gals. vinegar, cash \$100. Orran Bullock, 1 gal. peach cordial, 1 gal. cider wine,

½ bushel dried apples, 2 ga.s. molasses, made from cane raised in the county of Edgecombe, 40 bushs. potatoes, bbl. hard ciper, red pepper, cash \$25. Mr. S. E. Moore, 5 gals. superior Maderia wine. W. L. Hart, Esq., cash \$20.

Mr. S. S. Hicks, 10 gals. brandy. Mr. Wm. L. Dozier, 10 lbs. candles.

Mr. John Randolph, Pitt county, \$2. Mrs. Robinson, tallow. Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, tailow, 3 bushs. corn. J. O. Oates, 5 bushs. corp, 5 bushs. potatoes. S. S. SATCHWELL,

Surgeon in charge. P. S.—In publishing the above I also avail myself of the occasion of making my acknowledgments to such

From the Knoxville Register. An Unpurchasable Patriot.

In a recent issue, we called for the name of the honest patriot, who captured the renegade Tennesseean. spy and Federal recruiting officer, Captain Harris, and who refused a tempting bribe to connive at his e-cape. In response to our inquiry, we have received a commu nication from the party himself. Mr. James P. Clark, of Boon's creek, near Jonesboro', giving a circumstantial account of the capture. Mr. Clark's statement does not differ materially from the facts we have already given. He carried his prisoner to Greenville, and there delivered him to the commandant of the post. "On the road," says Mr. Clark, "he made me various offers to give him a chance to get away. I replied to him that there was not money enough in the Southern Confedhonor to Mr. Clark; his sterling fidelity to his government will be admired by every patriotic Southern man.

From the Greenville Banner we learn that there is also another whose honor stood the test of the tempter, Harris' seductive offers. Philip Warlick, a private of Captain Henson's company, 63d North Carolina regiment was the guard detailed to deliver the prisoner to the authorities at Knoxville. We quote the Banner. " Captain Harris offered a bribe of ten thousand dol-

lars, to Mr. Warlick to let him make his escape, to which the guard replied, "Sir, I am a poor man, have a wife and six children to support, but you have not money enough to hire me to let you escape. Your government has not money enough to hire me to disgrace myself and family in any such manner. Sir, said Warlick, " I set out to serve my country honorably, and I repeat, your government has not money enough to bribe me to so dishonorable an act."

" Mr. Warlick is a poor, but very intelligent and clever gentleman, and a bribe of ten thousand dollars was no temptation to him. The name of such true soldiers and patriots as Mr. Warlick, will adorn the historical pages of the present barbarous and inhuman war upon the South

"The offer of Capt. Harris, was to pay \$1000 in band, and to secure to Mr. Warrick the payment of \$9000 more, and the plan suggested for his escape was to let him start to run, and for the guard to fire his gun as though be was trying to shoot him."

We are happy to believe with our cotemporary that Mr. Warlick, in this, is a true type of our Southern soldiery. We think, also, that such instances of heroic self-denial and unswerving devotion to duty and loyal'y are as deserving of public record as deeds of valor on the battle-field. We have the highest authority for saying that he who governs himself-restrains his desires and passions, and resists temptation—is mighter than he who ruleth a kingdom. Let the names of fame in the history of the heroes of this revolution.

peculiar sign by raising his hand. Men suspected of being traitors and spies, have frequently been noticed making this sign to Union ren throughout the country. Have we, then, a tory organization in our midst with secret grips, signs and pass-words, by which the members recognize each other? This is worthy some vigilant investigation on the part of our military au-

It is gratifying to observe how rapidly our people and army officers are divesting themselves of the superstitious dread of Yankee gunboats. They are not such have 200 Generals, 163 Brigade Quartermasters, 100 terrible monsters after all. Nearly every day brings us Brigade Commissaries, 500 Chaplains, 320 companies and the Clerks will not issue execution when payments are thus made.

Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court cause of such above General Order to be made weekly for four consecutive weeks, in the months of January and February, in the State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Ashville News, Carolins Watchman, and Wilmington Journal. And turnish a copy thereof, to the Clerks of the Courts of Pamlico and Albemarle, to be spread upon the records of said courts.

Nearly every day brings us terrible monsters after all. Nearly every day brings us the welcome news of the route, capture and destruction of activities as to lose their house from a short of destruction of some Yankee wer vessel. Our little Navy has achieved a victory in Galveston harbor that would do bonor to the memories of Lake Erie. Indeed, if all reports be to the memories of Lake Erie. Indeed, if all reports be to the memories of Lake Erie. Indeed, if all reports be to the memories of Lake Erie. Indeed, if all reports be to the memories of Lake Erie. Indeed, if all reports be to destruction of some Yankee wer vessel. Our little Navy has achieved a victory in Galveston harbor that would do bonor to the memories of Lake Erie. Indeed, if all reports be to destruction of some Yankee wer vessel. Our little Navy has achieved a victory in Galveston harbor that would do bonor to the memories of Lake Erie. Indeed, if all reports be of artillery, 78 regiments of cavalry, and 481 regiments of cavalry and the welcome news of the caval of the welcome news guns and bayonets, to capsize a Yankee vessel when it landsmen, boys, firemen, and coal-heavers. ventures too near terra firma. Yankee gunboats have lost their prestige. The "rebels" have discovered a THE REASON WEY.-Little Dora, remarked to her the water. new mode of naval warfare. It is evidently a new idea Pather who returned home on a furlough the other day. testimonial to Private Philip Warlick, of a North to the Yankees. The "barbarians of negrodom" having Carolina regiment in appreciation of his fidelity and recovered from their fright, have now set themselves to patriotism, in refusing a bribe of \$10,000 offered him by a Yankee Captain to connive at his escape.

work to procure a navy. Being indolent and lazy, as well as "barbarous," they choose not to adopt the oldyou ve been home," was the naive reply.

fashioned "civilized" plan of building a navy; but are

From the Augusta hronicle & Sentinel.

preciation of favours so appropriately bestowed. In value at present prices they amount to about two-thousand dellars.

the destiny of nations is left in a great measure in their fashionable elegance. The utile dukt have been most own hands. They count their lives by centuries, while exquisitely comuned. While the deep puriors are covincillars. They were presented through the hands of that good is no hereafter in eternity, for the last there is little in man and indefatigable agent of the Cumberland Hospit time, therefore it is the more just that the first should al Association, Mr. W. J. M rover, the noble friend of here meet retribution for their crimes—a retribution cupboards and lockers have been crammed with the time and energies to the cause "without money and with- war, the downfall of their greatuess, the division of out price." What a contrast such a bright example their territories, the degeneracy of their people, the irremediable loss of their prosperity and of their

France atoned for the blood-stained and unbridled saturnalia of her first revolution by being crushed by parties for whose acceptance it was intended. an iron band of a military despot-she expiated her lust of dominion by giving her children to whiten with their bones every battle field of Europe-by seeing ber capitol fall before the leagued nations whom she had and possession of the mansion -N. Y. Herald. rushed to reverge by her aggressions, and her Emperor chained for life to a lonely and barren rock, far off in the midst of the ocean Poland was blotted from the map of Europe; the corruptions and dissensions of her people gave the signal to the spoiler and made her im becile for resistance; and Rome fell from the same cause that has brought ruin on the United States in the full course of their unparelled prosperity, but old in nation-J. L. Horn, 10 bushels sweet potatoes, 10 bushels al crime. The tree has been blasted by a just retribu-

tion in the stately pride of its youthful vigor. Conquest, territorial aggrandisement, disregard by majorities of the rights of others at home and abroad, offensive insolence towards other powers, a perversion of political liberty into corrupt license have been the arrows, feathered from its own wing, which have brought these causes, more than any other, can be traced the convulsions which now agitate the continent. For these national crimes a national retribution is now beawarded to the sins of individuals. The crimes of the nation have become its punishment, the scourge which property of the "Gigadeer," aloresaid. Of course it drives it forth beyond the pale of the wold's sympathies is wielded by its own hand.

Some share of this retribution is awarded to the South: she suffers the evils of civil war, and her blood is poured forth in expiation of her share of the national sin. But the bitterest part of the punishment is spared her, the shame of failure and the scoffs of the world .-The justice of mankind excuses her partnership in the Mrs. Jno. A. Vines, I bash. Irish potatoes, 4 turkies, stem the tide of crime which in the Union, for want of hotels, when the following proceedings were had: the numbers which rule theoretically in a republic, and in place of the derision which assails her foes, the sympathy and admiration of the world is ealisted in her fa vor by her gallant struggle against edds which appeared so overwhelming. Still the scourge falls on her; though not with the weight of ignominy which snarpens its sting upon ber foes. She has not to blush at Mr. Wilkinson S. Dunn, 2 gals vinegar, 6 chickens, Her cause has never yet been pleaded as it should bush. dried fruit, 5 lbs. butter, 10 lbs. tallow, cash have been to ave t wholly that part of the retribution which consists in the world's judgment. Se-cure in her own strength and ectiant of all enemies, living apart and only desiring to be let alone, she entered upon this war as unknown to civilized Europe as was Russia two centuries ago, or Turkey until within the past few years. Fut war is a powerful diffuser of knowledge, and as the Crimean war did more to make both Russia and Turkey known to the world than ages Edgecombe as have heretofore made donations to this a just and enlightened judgment toward the South, her 371/2 cents, &c., &c. institutions, her power and her importance. Foreignour foes as fair, impartial or reliable, and will hereafter

examination. If we desire to secure the good opinion of mankind, avoid the punishment which sooner or later b falls na. my coffee. tions which become corrupt within, or practice wrong abroad-we should beed the warnings of bistory, especially our own, while connected with the Union .-The arrogant trampling upon the rights of minorities, led to its destruction; the shameful and foul corruption which for years recked from every pore of its body politic, and stank in the nostrils of its own people, lost it their support. It was impossible to feel patriotism toeracy to bribe me to let a bridge-burner go!" All wards it. The insolence of its conduct in its intercourse with foreign nations lost it their sympathy, when the days of its trial and downfall approached. the scourge was laid upon it, few grieved-its day of retribution had come, and mankind stood awed before the justice of Providence, and stretched forth no hand to interfere, and raised no voice to intercede. Throughout the globe, few but fanatics sympathise with the falling Union; the dying convulsions of the giant are dangerous, and men stand aloof, and give no aid to the bers took off the son of a negro man belonging to Sencouragement. Let the Southern Confederacy, the newest born of the nations, baving before it so marked

again arrived at Vicksburg—and this time the last great desperate effort will be made to open the navigation of the Mississippi. It is a military and political gation of the Mississippi" is a piece of Western alle- He is one amongst a thousand .- Exchange. grance to Lincolndom, and if it tails after the pending grand attempt, we may look out for squalis. The West is not more than haif with Lincoln at best.

Vicksburg has already twice buill do the most hereulean efforts of the enemy, and her defences have been growing stronger every day since the first raid of the enemy. Already has her strength and her courage been teste i in a manner which would have proveds severe ordeal to a less heroic place; but nothing daunted she still bids defiance to the ruthless foe. By water and by land it has been assailed with all the fury of the enemy, Clark and Warlick, then be handed down to honorable and in each instance the invader has met with inglori-Before dismissing this subject, we would advert to a single passage in James P. Clark's statement. When Harris was questioning him in order to except in Harris was questioning him, in order to ascertain made desperate attempts to retrieve the miscarriage of whether he was a Union man, he several times made a their former attack, but undismayed, our little army their former attack, but undismayed, tripmphantly stands here like a mountain of rock, triumphantly withstanding the iron-hale which has been rained

upon it. tempest of shot and shell which is coming, (and no one doubts her ability and determination) she will have achieved an immortality of fame and it will ever stand as a monument to encourage brave men i.. the defence of their homes, and to warn the invader of attempting to enslave a free people.

The Quartermaster - General's report shows that we men, 106 Acting

General Military Hospital, I like genuine heathens, forcibly possessing themselves of Wilson, N. C., Jan. 29th, 1863.

The following contributions, so generously made by patriotic citizens of Edgeombe county, to this Hospital and here heathens are to be mother of invention "—Columbus Ga, Sun.

The following on the first of the f presented with a most beautiful and spacicus residence, furnished in a superb and costly manner. The house is not only delightfully situated, but it has been pro-It is a solemn, but yet an eccouraging reflection that vided with all the essentials to comfort and even of ars are stored with amphota of such Falernian wine as Horace would have been pleased to broach. The safes, choicest groceries and delicacies which could delight the most Epicurean tastes and appetites. Around the lofty walls are suspended splendid printings—the chef 'dauvies of ancient and modern masters; while glittering chandeliers depend in brilliat beauty from its ceilings. In short, the house was made worthy of the honored This beautiful and singularly appropriate gift was

> that she is now left to do is to assume the ownership We find the following a ood one in the Family Friend

published at Monticello, Fla.: UNEXPECTED CONFISCATION .- A good story is told on a certain Colonel, hailing from Florida, who has re- ing at four o'clock this morning. cently been acting Brigadier General, and commanding Post at Knoxville, Tenn

He very suddenly become impressed, one day with the fact that spirituous liquors had a deleterious effect ville, and if any "contraband" should be discovered, retary. to forward the same to t'e hospitals, confiscated for the benefit of the sick. The officer and men searched from cellar to garret, but not a drop could be found. At down to the dust the boastful American Eagle. To length they resolved, as their instructions were to search every nook and corner, to enter the private chamber of the bombastic "Gigadeer," (the name by which he is generally known,) when lo! and behold! a full cask of ing enacted as inexprable and unavoidable as the wages smoon pure "Apple Jack" greeted the gaze of the almost despairing searchers; and it proved to be the was confiscated, and the "special order" recoiled alone pon the he d of its author.

Extortion.

At a meeting of the Committee on Extortion it was resolved to send for persons and papers. In pursuance of this determination, the first person brought before national wrong, doing as having been powerless to the Committee was a proprietor of one of the first class

Chairman. You are aware, Mr. Boniface, of the object of this Committee. We are charged to enquire into every man's feelings and to square every man's operations by Philosopher Square's invariable rule of right. Gross outrages have been perpetrated on the community by the extortionate and intolerable charges humiliating defeat or an imbecile government -never of every class of people. We intend to make the coryet has she had to acknowledge herself conquered on morants disgorge their ill-gotten gains, and to institute any fair and equal field. She has gained the good will such regulations as will render it impossible for them of foreign nations, although she has never deigned to to repeat their iniquities. You have been summoned conciliate their prejudices, which she has suffered to as the representative of your craft, and you will make iville. 3rd, says that 25 of Morgan'd as autacked a fora-

Mr. Boniface - I am at your Honor's service. Question.-What do you che ge a day for board?

Answer.—Eight dollars. Q.-What did you charge in April, '61? A .- Two dollars.

Q .- On what principle do you justify this vast advance in your rates? A .- The advance in all the articles of consumption.

Tea is now \$12 a pound, then \$1; coffee 12 cents, now of peace and libraries of travels, so ... our own case the \$4; eggs \$2 a dozen, then one shilling; oysters \$8 citizens of the counties of Wilson, Pitt, Greene and present war, by the attention it has aroused, will elicit per gallon, then 50 cents; turkeys \$8 a piece, then Q.-Well, suppose we reduce these articles to the

ers will no longer be content to take the judgment of then prices, could you not afford to reduce your rates? A.—By no means. That would ruin me. These form their conclusions from observation and critical high prices justify my high rates; but I take care not to use these articles at all. My hens have not begun to lay, therefore, I furnish no eggs, and make a clear always enlisted in our favor by the gallantry of our gain of the original shilling-and so with oysters, turstruggle and by the sympathy universally felt for a peo. keys, ten and coffee. The North Carolina hens nest ple struggling against subjugation—if we desire to grass constitutes my tea, and genuine Virginia rye o

B.-Very inconsiderable-1 suppose they do not much exceed \$40,000 per month. Chairman.—That will do, Mr. Boniface, for the present-you may retire; the Committee will take

order in your case - Richmond Whig.

AS my company greatly needs a few blanks s, lam forced to apply to the citizans for help. It is very cold and we are suffering from the effects. Will not some person contribute to our comfort. Any contributions delivered to Sheriff Vann will be forwarded to me immediately. W. R. LARBINS, Captain. Camp 27th Reg't N. C. T., near S. Washington. Jan. 29th, 1:63

Negro Herotsm.

In a Yankee raid on the Mississippi river, these robdestroyer, but there are none to offer it aid or en- ator Henry. The boy was about ten years old; and when Jenkins ascertained that his son was on board the Yankee boat, he immediately repaired to the boat, a warning, escape the retribution by avoiding the toaming at the mouth like an enraged tiger. Be went on board, knife in hand, and demanded his boy. " Give me back my boy !" exclaimed he in those terrible, fierce tones that electrity with fear all who hear them, " or I will make the deck of this boat slippery with your The formidable fleet of Com. Porter's gunboats in blood. You are nothing but a set of vile robbers and connection with the huge army of Gen. Sherman has plunderers, and I will spill the last drop of my blood but I will have my child. Give him to me, or I will plunge my knife into the heart of the first man I reach.' The Captain of the boat, seeing the desperate determinnecessity which will not fail to call into requisition the ation of Jenkins, told the soldiers they had better give utmost efforts of the Lincoln Government, and if we him up, or so ne of them would be killed, and he was to-day. It has been raining since forencon, and the tempeare able to foil them, great will be the effect upon the given up. Hurrah for Jenkins! He had previously fortunes of the war. It is as important to hold Vicks- resisted all appeals to him to desert his master, and he burg, perhaps, as to hold Richmond. The "free navi- took his boy back to his contented home in triumph .-

Voy Important if True.

We hart, "from a perfectly reliable source," that "Has Marines," under the command of Gen. Wiscier, after using up most-of the Federal plunder along our borders, have charged over the blocksding squadron at Mobile and put out boldly to sea, in search of adventurers

miles from land, doubling the Florida Cape. They were guard against the dampness of the swim. The General picked up a few prizes in his passage

through the Gulf, but his object being to proceed North as speedily as possible for the purpose of clearing out the harbors of New York and Boston, he could not afford to waste time on small game. As this move will be quite a surprise, it is confident-

ly expected that the person of Besst Batter will be seing up all the shipping in New York and Boston har-bors, robbing the banks, hanging Bennett, Greely, Chas. King, Edward Everett, and a sufficient number of such cattle, they will then make a little raid on Washington City, and stir up the monkeys.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL, FROM THE TENNESSEE ARMY. CHARLESTON, Peb. 4th, 1863. The following despatch has just been received:

DECEMBED, Tenn., Jan. 31. (By mail to Chattanooga.) The every advanced twelve miles from Murfreesboro yesterda; with a brigade and aix pieces of artillery, on a foraging expedition. They made a vigorous attack on our

cavalry, shelling us back a short distance. We masked ourselves in the timber near Forrestville, when Anderson's brigade happily arriving we repulsed them with a less of 300 killed and wounded, and a small loss on our side .-Beavy skirminhing may be looked for daily, and a general engagement within the next ten days. Gen'l Johnston has issued congratulatory orders to the army of Tennessee. He will direct their further movements. He was serenaded last night at Tullahoma. On being called out, in reply he tendered to Mr . McCleilan in a neat little letter, and all complimented the band, saying that he hoped he would have an opportunity of hearing it often.

PIRE IN COLUMBUS, GEO.

COLUMBUS, GEO., Feb. 3d, 1863. A large fre broke out at three o'clock this morning .-Five or six buildings were burned. The fire was still rag-

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 4th, 1863.
The Editorial Convention met this morning. About twenty upon the soldiers, and in consequence, authorized an papers are represented. Jos. Clasby, of the Macon Teleofficer and a squad of men to search the hotels of Knox- graph, President, and H. M. Ells, of Atlanta Baptist, Sec-

> PROM MEMPHIS-THE BLOCKADE BAISED AT SABINE PASS BY THE CAPTURE OF YANKEE

MoBILE, Feb. 4th, 1863. (Special to the Advertiser and Register.)

UNDER A BUSHEL, Feb. 3d, 1963 .- The latest reliable information from Memphis represents that one division of Grant's army had gone down the river. Gunboats had also passe down. The river is rising, and is now within four purer and grander key than was ever realized in the feet of high water mark. There is growing dissatisfaction among the Yankees. One brigade has been placed under guard in the fortification at Memphis. Artillery has been pared to the stern manhood and unconquerable grit of pliced at all the stations on the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road.

JACKSON, Feb. 3d .- New Orleans papers, received at Ponchatula, announces the raising of the blockade at Sabine Pass, and the capture of three Federal vessels hy the Confederates. No particulars received.

FROM VICKSBURG. VICKSBURG, Feb. 3d, 1863.

The Yankee ram Queen of the West went down the River yesterday aftereoon, with the supposed intention of destroying the shipping between this point and Port Hudson. She was fired into at Warrenton, but with no effect. MORGAN AT WORK AMONG THE YANKEES.

A special dispatch to the Constitutes added McMinn

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 4th, 1863.

take their color from the slanders of her enemies.— true and faithful answers to the questions that may be ging party of 400 Yankees with 40 wagons. Morgan suc. ceeded in bringing off eleven wagons and 30 prisoners and burning some plunder THE YANKEE RAM OPPOSITE NATCHEZ-YANKEE

> DESERTERS. [Special to the Mobile Tribune.] JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 4th, 1863. The Federal Ram Queen of the West, which passed Vicksburg on Monday morning, reached and landed at Vidalia, opposite Natchez the same evening. A squad of men were

sent ashore, who attempted to capture Col. Zeb York, but he escaped. The Ram then steamed down the River doing damage. Within eight hours previous to yesterday, two hundred and fifty Yankee deserters arrived at Grenada .-Deserters are constantly arriving, and the country is full of them; full 500 have deserted from one division of the Yankee armv.

BICHMOND, Feb. 5th, 1862. Nothing of importance was done in Congress on yesterday. The House passed the appropriation bill to-day. In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the peaceable secession of any State, in the event of a failure to adjust any grievance complained of. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The Supreme Court bill wa further debated.

In the House, numerous bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. One proposing to abolish the Post Office Department was laid upon the table.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 5th, 1863.

The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 3d inst. The negro regiment bill has passed the House by yeas 88 to nays 54. Three Republicans voted against the bill.— Four Unionists and two Democrats for it. The Yankee account of the engagement at Woodbury, Tenn., claims a Federal victory, with a Confederate loss of thirty-four killed, and one hundred prisoners. The Federal

loss was two killed and nine wounded. The arrest of deserters has been resisted in Morgan counby, Indiana, by a mob who fired upon the Cavalry sent to arcest the deserters. Great excitement prevailed. Ex Governor Morgan has been nominated for Senater in New York by the Bepublicans. Gold went as high as 160,

but closed at 1481; Exchange 177.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Feb. 5th, 1863. The weather has been very inclement here for several

The General, at the head of a brigade of about five the logs and other obstructions. The river being now thousand cavalry, was spoken on the 21st, about fifty nearly bank full, the water is running through the canal with a rapid current, and in a short time they hope all in splendid health and spirits. Each horse had tied to have it in a good navigable condition for their transto his tail a small sk ff, laden with grub for man and beast, and a due proportion of spiritual comfort, to through this canal, and no calculation is made as to its depth for that purpose, but the transports being all of light draught, it is expected that they will be able to

pass through without any difficulty.

If the enemy should accomplish the opening of this canal, they might possibly inflict an injury upon Vicksburg, but as a military advantage to them in taking the place it would amount to nothing at all. The prospects of the enemy for attacking the city from below are no cured, and tied to one of the horses's tails. After burn- better than from above, and by dividing his forces so as to weaken himself, it may prove a positive advan-

From the geographical position of the canal it is certain that the river never can be couxed to form a permanent cut off; but for the time being, during high Gen. Wheeler stated to our informant that some of his Texas Ranges, who were in the advance, had been draught transports below the city. But even this will try."

The State is now trying to provide food for your family out to the state is now trying to provide food for your family

aen, 106 Acting Midshipmen, etc., and 500 seamen, and seamen, boys, firemen, and coal-heavers.

The Reason Why.—Little Dora, remarked to her latter who returned home on a furlough the other day.

"Father, I wish you'd stay at home all the time."

"Why, Dora, dear," interrogated the doting parent.

"Because mother has had chicken every day since the same perfectly doctile under the curb and spur performed most admirably, and because invaluable for souting parties, on account of their grand speed in would be of no advantage to them. Their object, it is apposed, if to bring a casalry force over in the neighborhood of Warrenton, and this force is to make a raid for the announcement of Gen. Wheeler's brigad in the Bouthers validated at the Big Black in order through the canal and cross through below, it is the water.

We shall watch the telegraph with intense saxiety because of Warrenton, and this force is to make a raid and all his imps have arrived.

We want the curb and spur through the canal and cross through the canal and cross through below, it is to be an advantage to them. Their object, it is apposed, if to bring a casalry force over in the neighborhood of Warrenton, and this force is to make a raid and cross through the canal and cross through below, it is the water.

We shall watch the telegraph with intense saxiety because of Warrenton, and this force over in the neighborhood of Warrenton, and this force over in the neighborhood of Warrenton, and this force over in the neighborhood of Warrenton, and this force over in the country of the same and cross through the canal and cross through the ca Log West Truth Teller. | attack upon the city is to be made in sull force. Thus

the place is first to be starved out by cutting; off all supplies, and then to be attacked by the full force of the enemy, which he thinks will insure its destruction.

A good deal of uncertainty prevailed yesterday about the DeSoto ferry boat. It appears certain that she was captured on Saturday, but still nothing definite is known. It is rumored that the enemy had captured her and placed light artillery aboard for the purpose of pirating upon our steamers below. But there is no foundation for this report. The people here, who are fond of putting the worst side of the picture foremost, and who love to be in distress, seem to have an idea that our military authorities are asleep half the time. and that they are doing business with their eyes closed all the time. Your humble correspondent has no idea that our generals will allow themselves to be outwitted, however numerous the reports to the contrary.

About 5 o'clock this morning some half dozen heavy shots were fired from our batteries, which startled our citizens considerably. The firing, however, ceased, and the alarm subsided. It could not be ascertained what caused the firing. No new movements could be observed of the enemy, except the coming down of transports with additional troops, who were landed, when the steamers put out again.

THE WOMEN AND THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer now in the army to his wife:

" You are the most incorrigible patriot I know .-Hang me, if I don't believe you would sacrifice me for the cause. These women, as old Steir used to say, are de devil;" but if they were entitled to that distinction in times of peace, they are certainly the incarnate deities of a revolutionary war. I do not say this in disparagment of the sex; for I really believe that if we ever achieve our independence, the glory of it should belong to the women and the private soldiers of the South. The great work will be due to the ungrudging sprit of devotion and sacrifice animating the women and stimulating and supporting the tireless energy and heroic endurance of the soldiers. Take my word for it, the people who stay at home have no conception whatever of the splendid metal of our soldiery. The tones it sends out when struck by the wild hand of war, will ring through all history in a olden ages of chivalry. The mailed warriors of ancient romance were sickly children of sentiment com-

Southern soil. " For my part, there are but two classes engaged in this war who command my respect and admirationwoman and the private soldier. I love, cherian and obey the first as becomes a christian gentleman, and I honor and reverence the last as the only living impersonation of a pure and unselfish patriotism. May God protect their lives, and give to their country that peace and independence for which they are so nobly sirug-

Two friends meeting, one remarked: "I have just met a man who told me I looked take you". " Tell me who it was, that I may knock him down," replied his friend. "Don't trouble yourselt," said he; "I did that myself, immediately.'

Goldsboro', North Carolina January 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS

COMMANDERS OF BRIGADES WILL GIVE to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each company,) special instructions to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without competent

authority.

II. A full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10 day of February next. III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return with-

in the time specified, and all who shall after this date absent themselves from their commands without proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court now in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or a sent, and compand or will be confused to the sentenced. manders will be ordered to execute the sentence wherever the condemned can be arrested.

IV. In Companies all the enlisted men of which are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick-leave, Division, District and D. partment Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one for every twenty-live men present for cuty in each company, and for periods which, deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the parties to remain at home

fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the Company is absent with-out competent authority, Company and kegimental Com-manders will forward, through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of tur lough.
V. All enlisted men who everstay their regular sick fur loughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested on their return, an examination made into the cir-

comstances of each case, and the facts reperted to the Brigade Commander, who will either punish the delinquent, cause charges to be preferred, or return him to duty un punished, as the circumstances of the case may in his judg ment require.
VI. Major A. F. Conz, Chief Quartermaster, will cause these orders to be advertised once a week, for three weeks, in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the

newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By Command of Maj. Gen. G. W. SMITH:

Major and A. A. Gen. A PROCLAMATION.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

COVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our armies are absent from their colors without proper leave, in this the hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to see their homes and friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardships of the field alone; and whereas, Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, in command of the Department of North Carolina, by consent of the Secretary of War, has published an order declaring that all who may voluntarily return to duty by the 10th day of February next, shall be received into their several commands with no other

The weather has been very inclement here for several days. There was a snow storm on Tuesday, and another to-day. It has been raining since forenoon, and the tempeature has moderated.

From Vicksburg.

The Jackson Appeal of the 28th, has the following letter from its correspondent at Vicksburg:

Vicksburg, Jan. 26, 1863.

From information obtained yesterday from the Federal camp over the river, it appears that the suspicions entertained here in regard to an attempt being made to open the canal were correct. During the heavy fog on Saturday morning they had a force of five thousand men engaged in widening the ditch and clearing away the logs and other obstructions. The river being now nearly bank full, the water is running through the canal with a rapid current, and in a short time they home moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal, half savage foe. Now is the time to reinstate themselves, by a prompt return to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to suily by desertion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have helped to win on a hunderd hard tought fields; and I appeal to all good and loyal citisens throughout the State to give their influence to induce sens throughout the state to give their influence to induce these men to return. Let no one, unmoved by this appeal to his patriotism and honor, suppose that he can r main at home with impunity; the full power of the State authorities, aided if need be by the Confederacy, shall be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the lott day of February next, and there shall be no ret for the deserter in the borders of North Caronina. And let none against their desertion by declaring that they go home to take care of their families; they will add nothing to the comforts of their families; they will add nothing to the woods by day, and by lundering their neighbors by night; they only bring shame and suffering upon he heads of the innocent, and their little children, when gray headed old men, will have the finger of actors politice at them and the bitter taunt will ring in their eats, thour laker shulked in the woods to keep from fighting for his country."

lies, and each county is making a similar provision; and as your Chief a agistrate, I promise you that the wife and child your Chief hagistrate, I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doin, his dut, sha i share the last bashel of mean and the last pound of mean in the state. Let every patriot in the land assist with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation, and our victorious ranks will again be filled, and our country soon be rid

of the enemy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our GOV. hath signed these presents and commander-in thief, seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Kaleiga, on the 26th day of Jacuary, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

R. H. BATTLE, JR.,

By the Governor :

93-1w-18-3t

Was it the Brooklyn or the Florida !

There are two reports coming through Northern channels, one by way of Baton Rouge, which represents the U. S. Sloop-of-war Brooklyn as having been sunk by the Confederate Steamers Florida, Alabama and Harriett Lane. The other report, which reaches us through the Northern papers, represents the Florida, or Oreto as they call her, as having been destroyed by the Federal gunboats on the Cuban Coast, off Cardenas.

There is a coincidence between these two account that seems to show that, though differing totally in the results they announce, they most probably have refererence to the same event. Both accounts speak of three steamers firing upon one, and agree that the one was destroyed by the three. The time of receiving the news via Baton Rouge and via New York being about the same, would appear to add strength to this supposition.

The question, which time alone can determine, resolves itself into this: Were the three steamers firing into one the Confederate steamers Florida, Alabama and Harriett Lane, and was the fourth vessel, the one fired into, and on fire, the Federal Sloop of War Brooklyn? Or, on the other hand, were the three firing vessels Federal gunboats, and was the vessel on fire the Confederate steamer Florida?

are founded appears to have occurred on or between the 24th and 26th days of last month. While we most earnestly hope that subsequent developments will show that the vessel destroyed was the Brooklyn and not the Florida, we confess ourselves unable to come to any conclusion that would justify any expression upon the

From the Rappahannock. A dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer, dated Fred- to an experienced garrison a decided advantage. ericksburg, Feb. 6th, (last Friday) says that three inches of snow had fallen there the day before, which had

the mud. All was quiet at the latest dates. HOOKER will attempt something. In fact, the "situation" political, financial, and military, will compel him to do so. The exigencies of the Lincoln government, Conscription. equally with his own professions and pledges leave him little or no option, and besides, the enemy are under the made a political hobby by some parties in our present impression that Lee's army is so weakened by detach- Legislature, in which we regret to say, partizen bitterments sent to North Carolina and Tennessee as to be in numbers, even if wanting in thorough organization

Some eighty or ninety Yankee prisoners passed through vesterday on their way to Richmond to be exchanged. They were from on board the gunboat Isaac Smith, recently captured in Stone River near Charles he down-trodden minority is only what might have been contains the elements of as splendid a success on water ing events and of opposing opinions, I hope that you ton. While here they seemed to have "the freedom area at the town" in so remarkable a degree, that it was hard at the resignatiney have evoked, we have abstained from the town "in so remarkable a degree, that it was hard at the resignatine have evoked, we have abstained from the magnificent dash and heroic bravery of our position at home, I have endeavored, on the ore and well-clothed—generally professed to be tired of the dicate anything like a wish to put an end to it on South ern terms - Daily Journal, 9th inst.

The Blockade at Charleston.

The following "circular," addressed to the Consular agent of France at this port has been placed at our disposal. As it is evidently a public matter, and in strict accordance with proclamations already published, we relied upon feel no hesitation in giving it a place in our columns for general information :-

Circular. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Richmond, Jan. 31st. 1863 MONSHUR BETTANCOURT. Consular Agent of France

at Wilmington, N. (I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States of America to inform you that this Government has received an official despatch from Flag Officer Ingraham, ommanding the naval forces of the Contederacy on the oast of South Carolina, stating that the blockad harbor of Charleston has been broken by the complete dispersion and disappearance of the blockading squadron, in consequence of a successful attack made on it by the iron clad steamers commanded by Flag Officer Ingraham. Dur-ing this attack one or more of the blockading vessels were sunk or burnt.

As you are doubtless aware that by the law of nations blockade when thus broken by superior force ceases to exist and cannot be subsequently enforced unless established de novo with adequate forces and after due notice to neu tral powers, it has been deemed proper to give you the information herein contained, for the guidance of such vessels of your nation as may choose to carry on commerce with the now open port of Charleston.

Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

Secretary of State DELENDA EST GALVESTON," is now the cry of all

the catos or Catiffs of Lincolndom. In order to wipe off the disgrace of their ignominious defeat at that point they swear by the Great Goose that Galveston must be wiped out as completely as was Carthage .-They insist that General MAGRUDER must have been drunk when he captured their fleet and raised the blockade of Galveston with cotton hulks and horse-marines ; therefore do they intend to sober him by sending a vast force sufficient to wipe him out and the city of Galveston with him, as aforesaid.

ra, in running their noses between the ribs of the Mercedita and other Federal vessels off Charleston, must be " averaged "-fearfully, awfully and preposterously and the spot to the South remained until past ten, when I

On Saturday night Thalian Hall was densely packed on the occasion of the performance given by the gentlemen of the Thalian Association for the benefit of the Smiville sufferers, which we are happy to believe will turn out to be indeed a substantial benefit.

Where the performers are all volunteers and all gentlemen known to the community, criticism, which would necessarily involve comparisons, would be obviously out of place. We can only say that, as a whole, the play of the "Heir at Law" went off much more smoothly than could have been expected from an amateur association. after limited preparation and comparatively few rehearsale by most of those taking part in its presentation.

Much of the acting would have done high credit to the failure nor blunder marred the unity of the performance.

The band discoursed most eloquent music (Shaksthe large and intelligent audience.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire about 8 o'clock on Saturday night, proceeded from the burning of some sheds near the railroad, formerly, used by H. Nutt, Esq., in ly commanded the ship which he had saved, and was emiconnection with his Turpentine distillery. They caught | nently successful in running the blockade. fire from some camp-fires built by the soldiers.

Georgia. The editor of the Macon Telegraph has seen tially sunk. The gallant little bark that had 'scaped the the article, and pronounces the flavor quite palatable.

WE HAD been led to suppose that nearly all great masters of the art of war, favoured that system of strategy or disposition of troops which would best enable the commanding general to bring forward an overwhelming force at the critical moment and at the decesive point. We think Napoleon, who knew something of war, pursued this course. We have no doubt but that ever quibbles theorizing physicians or brawling quacks it is the true course. Ease of movement—tacility of may raise. What we have seen we are bound to beconcentration, these alone can enable an inferior force to keep the field against a superior one. Any other system must result in dispersion, with the effect of permitting small bodies to be cut off and sacrificed in de-

Now, rapidity of motion and facility of concentration can only be secured by homogenity of system and unity of command—that is of supreme command. Local corps is so far as they interfere with this, are just so far defeative in efficiency. Like a stationary clock if not or another epidemic. which may be right twice in the twenty-four hours, but during all the rest of the time simply useless, they may be on hand should an attack be made at a particular position, but are otherwise comparatively useless, and were all the corps of the army raised on the same system would be useless even in the event of an attack, for no local force could be kept up sufficiently strong to repel at any one point, a concentrated attack from any formidable body of the enemy.

In this way it is evident that forces in any State regular mobile forces of the Confederacy, do so to the ty. We think that we only give expression to public viate all pretexts of misunde standing; to insist finally, line, must, so far as they interfere in any way with the prejudice of the common cause, while they are likely un-The circumstance upon which these variant reports duly to tax the finances and the labor of the State rais-

The only stationary force which our limited population, and the demand for activity on the part of our military commanders, will justify or even admit, is that which constitutes the garrisons of important defensive works. These garrisons must at all times be kept up to a certain standard, and familiarity in the management and range of the guns of a fortress or battery may give ber, October and part of November.

Virginia got up a State line for the purpose of doing something for General Floyd. That line has never got been succeeded by rain, which continued during the up to the force of a decent brigade, and we have every night. The river is rising and the roads are doubtless reason to believe-indeed to know-that Virginia is in a terrible condition on the Stafford side. The enemy beartily sick of it. Mississippi tried the same thing had previously been quite active, large trains of wagons, and Mississippi is also sick. A good deal of talk has supposed to contain pontoons, being in motion, and go- been made in North Carolina in reference to bills for ing down the river. It is more than probable that but the same purpose. Should North Carolina follow the example of some other States in enlisting a State line. for the rain, something would have turned up ere this. As it is, the Yankee army is most probably stuck in we are fully convinced that ere long she would also follow their example in regretting that she had done so.

There is little doubt but that, with half a showing. It is proper to remark that the other States to which we have referred formed their "State troops," "State line" or "Reserves" out of persons not subject to the

We have little doubt but that this thing has been ness rides more rampant than in any public body we unable to resist the onset of their army, now reinforced have ever known-so much so, indeed, that were the most self-evidently just and proper measure even of a private nature to be brought forward by certain Democrats, elegantly dubbed "destructives" by their opto the interests of the applicant. That this course at Charleston and Galveston. These achievements go would arouse answering feelings in the breasts of to show that, with anything like a fair start, the South

> mitted in no partizan spirit. We give them for what we cannot go as far as some others in proclaiming and could, the remembrance of our civil discords; and, or with the dictates of common sense.

from a friend in the army, which, as it gives some interesting particulars, we lay promptly before our readers. We have no doubt but that it may be fully the sunject; but, or the contrary, judging from the trol the expenses in a more absolute manner, and to

CAMP HOLMES, near Wilmington, Feb. 7th, 1863.
MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—Dear Sirs: —I have just rearned from Jacksonville, Onslow County, and have obtaken prisoner by the enemy while on their late raid through Onslow County. He was taken to Newbern, where he was closely confined, but had opportunities of talking with some of the Yankee soldiers, and he says that the Yankee forces from about Newbern were concentrating at Beaufort, N.

Since I saw this friend. I have met a man from the neigh borhood of Swansboro,' who saw a fleet pass, going, as he supposed, to Charleston. S. C. Seventeen of the fleet passed on Saturday last, and fifty five on Sunday, about half o which were transports, or supposed to be such from their but they passed opposite and near to Col. N. Sanders' plan

My friend, who was taken prisoner, says that while he for Old South Carolina!" as if they were ordered there. and some of the troops told him that they were going to Charleston, but whether this was true or not he could no

While in Onslow I also heard, on good authority, that the skirmish with the enemy by Capt. Perkins' cavairy compa ny was of more damage to the enemy than has been hereto e represented. Taking the report of the enemy himself it is evident that Captain Perkins and his men have never received the credit to which they are entitled. Captain Perkins, with thirteen of his own men and three of Capt. Moore's company, checked the enemy at North East, in Onslow County, and agreeable to the Yankee reports, killed six and wounded ten; among them was the senior Captain of the regiment, who pursued Captain Perkins to the above place (North East) where he (the Yankee Captain) fell.
T. B. H.

A FRIEND in the Confederate service writes to us as follows: Whether the phenomena which be saw were real or the result of some optical illusion, we cannot say. Our readers can judge for themselves. We know the writer and do not believe that he would willingly

Gentlemen:—It has been my privilege along with others, o view one of the most striking phenomena since the days that the conduct of the gunboats Palmetto and Chicoin extent?] were visible, one North and the other South, and

immediately thereafter a cross was seen in the heavens, the moon joining the four arms of the cross. About half-past eight o'clock the Northern light went out, but the cross fore since the days of Constantine, when the letters I. H. we had a splendid snow last Tuesday, and a rain to-day.

Plenty of the snow is still on the ground. We are now camped on the battle-field of December 14th, 1862, near Kinston

A. B. W. Yours respectfully. Our friend has forgotten to mention the night when the phenomenon to which he refers presented itself, but we suppose it must have been some time in the first

clouds, which suggest almost any form to a lively imagination? Pneumonia, Captain M. R. GOODING, Commander of the Captain Gooding was a native of Carteret county in this

peare) between the acts, and contributed to complete an State, and about thirty-five years old at the time of his entertainment which seemed to give full satisfaction to death. He was a noble and generous seaman, brave, yet cautious, fearless, but humane. It will be remembered when the Yankee blockaders thought they had her in a tras and were sure of their prey. Captain Gooding subsequent-

Towards the close of last year he came over the Cape Fear bar in the fortunate little steamer Kate, which ground-THEY are making whiskey out of sweet potatoes in edupon an anchor not far from Smithville and was par dangers of the sea and the shot of the enemy, foundered

Yellow Fever as any community of our size would care

to have in a century. Surely we do not want to have That it was import d; we entertain no doubt, what

lieve, and we saw this thing from its start to its close, and are convinced that it was imported.

But it cannot be deried that the sanitary condition of the town was not good-that, in fact, it was bad, and bence the wide spread and great fatality of the disease. The drainage of town, on its most important business street, was and is defective, and it it remains so until the opening of another August or September, we may make up our account for a large proportion of sickness,

The cellars on Market Street between Front and Second, and in a few cases below Front, are filled with stagnant water nearly all the time, the offensive smell of which, when bailed cut or pumped up, at once attracted the attention of the visiting physicians who kindly came to our aid, an I was referred to in more than one visitors to this place during the epidemic. These cellars, from the cause just referred to, are virtually uselless to be occupants of the stores or dwellings, while communication written to papers abroad by medical they are a source of permanent danger to the communiopinion, professional and non-professional, when we say that these cellars ought either to be drained or filled up.

That they could be drained, we have no doubt. How much the construction of the proper culvert would cost. or how it ought to be run and constructed we do not pretend to say. We are neither Street Commissioners nor experts in culvert building. We can only point out the necessity of some action upon the subject if we tifiable in the grievances of Syria and of Montenegro, would avoid a recurrence of the horrors of last Septem- and of the Christians of Syria, without disavowing the

If anything is to be done in this matter, it is proper that public attention should be directed to it at once .-Other sanitary measures may be left to be adopted pro re nata—this is of a character that may require time, and considerable time, and ought to receive due and careful and carly consideration.

So many houses are unoccupied-so many families are out of town-so many lots are neglected, that we confess we look forward to the next Fall and Summer not without serious apprehension, and we know that peing concluded with England, Designan, 1 days and Switzerland.

Phillips House, 5 P. M., Dec. 13, 1865.

We are not singular in this respect. We know that the apprehension is general, and we feel called upon to respectfully direct the attention of our authorities to this matter, and we shall feel justified, and indeed, of France remains unpunished. Such tacts could not be accomplished without complications. Duty always

Phillips House, 5 P. M., Dec. 13, 1865.

Hon. E. M Stanton. Sec. of War, U. S. A.: We have failed to carry the rebel works on our right. Franklin has been described to carry the rebel A. P. Hill on our left. The rebels fight desperately, are abundantly supplied with a munition, and in point of numbers are as the leaves of the trees in the month of June. I will take the leaves of the trees in the mont called upon to revert to it from time to time, and be accomplished without complica ions. Duty always to keep urging it until either the danger is obviated or we are convinced that argency is useless. But the occurrence of this latter alternative we will not admit. We will not believe that our town commissioners, having so deep an interest in the health and safety of the have acquired claims to the sympathy of the inhabitown, will neglect any proper and feasible measures calculated to save it from the ravages of a foe not less ruthless than the hordes of the Lincolnites.

popents, the mere name of the introducer would be fatal the gallant achievements of our almost impromtu navy peace of Europe. This peace cannot be disturbed by gestions to be in accordance with experience and these ports. We do not think foreign nations will bodies of the State. agree with Mr. Benjamin that in fact the blockade Government. I have given to your deliberations all past, we may look for an unfavourable decision in any case in which we are concerned.

forcement until after so many days' notice, the mere as that the blockade is physically present and is represented by a heavy force, rendering ingress or egress danger-

in the vicinity of Kinston, and the enency is evidently not advancing on that route, nor on any other land route. We want to know how many troops are at Beaufort and Newbern, and how many transports are at the former place. We think that most of them have-

gone South, bu' we do not know. It seems likely that STANLY has resigned, though we

WE regret to learn that the schooner INDUSTRY, from Nassau for this port, was taken and burnt last week by the blockaders. We think she was destroyed not far from Topsail Inlet. The officers and crew escared. The vailed among us; nevertheless, there remains still much all to fill the pockets of a lot of thieves, who are trying INDUSTRY had a cargo of salt, which constitutes the

THE Yarkers give out that Savannah is to be attacked before Charleston. Their giving this out leads us to doubt it. We don't think the enemy have any idea of westing their strength to do what would advantage them little or nothing. Savannah is no longer a port. No vessels go in or out. The Yankee possession of Fort Puaski of itself seals the true patriotism, will, by their independent spirit, enlight ment is too busy thinking of the nigger to see that the entrance of the Savanrah river as effectually as it could en the path of the Government, and who will never hesbe sealed, and prevents the Confederates receiving any supplies from abroad by way of Savannah. There half of last week. Can anybody give us any further might be some little prestige gained by the capture of information on the subject? Was it actually a cross, Savannah, but on the other hand, there would be a risk clearly defined, or was it not one of those fantastic ar- of losing prestige should the attack upon that place

rangements of the aurora borealis, or of luminous fail. The really important points at which the enemy intends to aim his main blows between now and June are probably, if not certainly, Charleston, Mobile and Wil. regular stage, while all was respectable, and neither At Smithville, on the morning of the 3rd inst., of Typhoid mington on the coast, Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the Mississippi, and Richmond in the interior. To these, other points are secondary. The seaports we have named are the only ones now of any use to the Confederates as seaports. The circumstances which confer importance upon Richmond and Vicksburg are how daringly he run the Mashville out of Beaufort Harbor, known to all. Let us keep our eyes especially directed to the five or six points above referred to, and we will

During the last Fall, we think we had about as much

id bave been in gratitude toward the Chamber, of mistrust toward the ountry.

The times have passed when it was thought need to take advantage of a happy incident to make sure of the votes of a restricted number of electors. At the present day, when every one is aware that the masses

no longer possess the testlessness of former times, con-victions do not change at the slightest breath which seems to agitate the political atmostphere. As we now meet for the last time, it is advisable to cast a retrespective glance upon what we have done to-gether during the last five years; for it is only by taking a connected view of a period of years that a correct judgment can be forme i of the consequent spirit with which the affairs of the country have been managed

It is a usual thing to suspect in the acts of sovereigns some secret motive or some mysterious combination. Yet my policy has always been simply to increase the prosperity of France and her moral preponderance without weakening the power placed in my bands; to ra coments the old questions of litigation, so as to ob-

for any prejudice against our countrymen. It is thus that, according to circumstances, I have been enabled to carry out these principles. In the East, the national wish of the Danubian Principalities to form only one people, could not find us unconcerned, and our support has contributed to cement

We have given our support to what we thought jusrights of the Ottoman Porte.

Our arms have defended the independence of Italy without tampering with revolution-without altering

We have suppressed the causes of misunderstanling which might have arisen with Spain, either from the non delimination of the frontier line, or from the old debt of 1823; and with Switz rland the difference re-

specting the Valley of the Dappes. Commercial treaties have been, or are on the eve of being concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy

advances through danger. Nevertheless, France bas been increased by two provinces. The barriers which separated us from our neighbors have been removed; a vast territory has been thrown open to our activity in the far East; and what is better than conquests, we tants, without losing the confidence and esteem of the governmenta

During the years recently passed I have been enabled to have personal interviews with the most of the reigning Sovereigns, and from those interviews friend y rela RAISING THE BLOCKADE.—We have rejoiced over tions have arisen, which are so many guarantees for the the events which have just taken place in Greece.

This brief sketch of the past is a guarantee to you paracipation, and we now offer the remarks above sub-our men we yield to no one. But we must confess that hand, by a complete amnesty, to obliterate, as far as I rejoicing over the raising of the blockade at either of the other band, to increase the importance of the great

I have called you to take a more direct part in the We received Tuesday afternoon the following letter was raced We cannot calculate upon any of these the guarantees which freedom of discussion could claim. nations straining a point to accept an interpretation of I have relinquished a preregative, hitherto deemed inthe meaning of late events favourable to our views on dispensable, so as to allow the Legislative Body to congive more solidity to the bases upon which public credit

rests. To reduce our expenses, the army and navy estimates If foreign nations do not take the ground that the have been considerably diminished. I be floating debt blackade was raised and is therefore incapable of en- has been raduatd, and by the success achieved by the conversion of the Rentes a great step has been taken toward the settlement (unification) of that debt. The insertion on our part that the blockade is legally raised direct revenues show a continual increase, from the simand at an end, amounts to little, in presence of the fact | ple fact of the general increase of prosperity, and the condition of the Empire would be flourishing if the war in America had not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. The forced stagnation of laous in the extreme. The fact that for the few hours bor has caused in many districts an amount of destituduring weach our iron-clads kept the sea and drove off tion which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will the blockaders to single vessel went in or out, and no be asked from you for the support of those who with respractical defiance of the blockade was accomplished, ignation submit to the effects of a misfortune which is not in our power to put a stop to. Nevertheless, I have will be insisted upon by the enemy as evidence that made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices our claim to have raised the blockade is a mere fiction. inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great mari-We presume that the history of things at Galveston time Powers not having thou ht it advisable as yet to will not differ very much from that of events at Charto a move suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, leston. No advantage was taken of the temporary rais the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and ing of the blockade to prove by actual experiment that to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of

which cannot be looked upon with indifference. I shall not now enter into details respecting various It really | uzz'es us to be unable to hear anything administrative improvements—such as the creation of an definite from Morchead City or Beaufort. All is quiet army of reserve, the remodeling of the fleet, institutions for the benefit of the poor, great public works, encouragement to agriculture, to science, and to art, the maintenance of the prosperity of our colonies despite the suppression of the emigration of the blacks, the consolidation of our possessions in Africa, by our care in gaining the affection of the Arab population and of protecting our settlers. The report upon the condition of the

> Empire will give you all these measures in detail. Useful work is still in store for the conclusion of your labors, and when you return to your respective provinces, let it not be forgotten that, if we have overcome many difficulties, and accomplished many useful acts, it not gained one point. We have lived, and are now must be attributed to the devoted support of the great living, on nine or ten crackers, a piece of raw pork, and bodies of the State, and to the harmony which has pre- some miserable copperas-water, called coffee, per day. tion of Seward, who then believed in the to be done to perfect our institutions, to disseminate to make all they can out of the people and the Govern good ideas, and to accustom the country to count upon ready to adopt anything in the interests of the majority, but, that, if they have at heart to facilitate the work that has been commenced, to avoid conflicts which only lead to disaster—to strengthen the Constitution—which is their work-they must send to the new Chamber mea who, like you, accept without reserve the present system who prefer serious deliberations to sterile discussions; men who, animated by the spirit of the age and by a itate to place above party interest the stability of the State and the greatness of the country.'

THE EMPEROR MEANS RENEWED MEDITATION The London Times has the tollowing editorial com- fully too.

ment on the Emperor's speech; The speech of the Emperor on opening the French Chambers was expected this year with even more than usual curiosity. It was known that he could not help referring to the American war, and from the proposals made to England and Russia a few weeks since, there was reason to believe that he would not lose the opportunity of again counselling justice and moderation. This expectation has been fulfilled. The Emperor in his speech n Monday adhered fully to the policy of M. Drouyn de L'Huys' despatch, and more than intimated that he distress which the war has brought on French industry he says? "I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; find a solution to all the otherwise mysterious moveobliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the
offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the
offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the There is at present a striking dearth of exciting indifference." That the Emperor would retain his opinion are. They get as much pay and don't have te fight any.

A supplied of the war was to be expected, but it that news. Our Richmond exchanges bring us not one word from the Rappahannock; our Charleston and Savannah cotemporaries are equally silent in reference to movements about Port Royal; from no source, public or private, have we any news from the enemy's lines in spatch of his Foreign Minister. Again the Americans the article, and pronounces the flavor quite palatable. It is said to be good liquor and will make drunk come.

It is said that Rosecranz was lately lying danger of the sea and the shot of the speech of the Emperor of this most perileon woo airon, has died on land, the victim of a painful disease. Peace to his aches!

Captain Gooding we believe, left a wife and family, who, if we are not much mistaken, were, at least recently, within, the enemy's lines in quite for the speech of the Emperor believely think the first dient in his last illness of the sea and the shot of the speech of the speech of the Emperor believely think the dark of the speech of the Emperor believely think the direction in disease. Peace to his aches!

Captain Gooding we believe, left a wife and family, who, if we are not much mistaken, were, at least recently, within, the enemy's lines in Carteret country. Whether they or any of them were permitted to come to him in his last illness of the most defined and on the shot of the speech of the Emperor believely think the direction in disease. Peace to his aches!

Captain Gooding we believe, left a wife and family, who, if we are not much mistaken, were, at least recently, within, the enemy's lines in orderect country. Whether they or any of them were permitted to come to him in his last illness of the most did that his plan of media to the whole of the Emperor believely think the direction in disease. Peace to his aches!

Captain Gooding we believe, left a wife and family, who, if we are not much mistaken, were, at least recently, within, the country is being eigenstanced in a contest the will be without result, that the country is being eigenstanced by the de-believely then the foreign mistaken. We have not make the work of the speech of the Emperor bein at last in a friendly hardon, the victim of a uniform had not been about Port Royal; from no source, public is another than the foreign make the whip had not been about Port Royal; from no source that the world that his Legislature and the word

the Potentie the mountry of bringing this war to a close it is probable that the United States Minister, Mr. Dayton, but disharm all the Dayton, het sind it bean, all that he can say against the criteria surface and the February Government is engaged. The delittrate judgment of Europe has been given by the mouth of the Friest Emperor, and though so formal offer of mediation has yet reached Washington, yet morely a most carpest interference has taken place. The speech of Morelay is but the solemn reiteration of those opinions which the Emperor has never concealed from either belligerent. It is a declaration that the progress of the war during the last two months has but confirmed him in the wisdom of his former policy, and that the time is approaching when a European Sovereignty may fitly interpose to stop the sanghter.

As a politician and a soldier, Napoleon may be stisfied with the accuracy of his judgment when he declared that the South would not submit and could not be subjugated. Since M. Douyn de L'Huys wrote inclined to the side of the Confederates. In a great battle they have defeated the main army of thei enemies, and demonstrated that Virginia and Rich mond may be held indefinitely against all the hosts that President Lincoln can send against them .maintain abroad, within the limits of right and of treaties Such being the condition of the war, the French Emperomatic the country and the brutalizing of the people are the to the Bank of England, which had commit only results which may be clearly foreseen if the war great disrespect of refusing to discount a bill of all lasts, and the Emperor will do a good work if by any wise and temperate advances he can persuade the Fed erals to desists from their hopeless enterprise.

From the Charlotte Democrat. Inter-sting Correspondence.

The following interesting and rather rich correspondence between Yankee officials, has been handed to are? us for publication by a Confederate officer. This is its who had employed the interval in gatherine first appearance in print :

HEADQUARTERS, Army of Potomac,

Hon E. M. Stanton, Sec. War, U. S. A .: I have crossed my whole force over to the South bank o after the day of battie our friendly relations with our adversaries, even for a day—without abandoning the Holy Father, whom our honor and our past engage

I have crossed my whole force over to the Bound Bandon. The crossing of the Bandon by Napoleon just before Wagram sonally troubled himself for such a trifle. The examined one by one the coins, and put them a surprise, but I have boldly encountered and subdued all little canvass bag, then drawing out another means bound as to support. obstacles. The rebels have fired very little. They are evidently in small force, and demoralized, and scarce of ammunition. My demonstration at Port Royal has drawn off gold into the bag without scrapulously examin the divisions of D. H. Hill and Early, and probably the them, and in some instances, trying them in the balance whole of Jackson's corps. Lee has been outwitted.

Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major Gen. Commanding.

Phillips House, 5 P. M., Dec. 13, 1863.

Yours truly,
A. E. BURNSIDE,

Lincoln's Reply.

Washington, D. C., 6 P. M., Deer 13th.

General: You don't seem to have outwitted Lee bad, you don't. Never mind taking "the crest," take the rebets followed this time by many drays destined to carry

Lincoln's Reply. Washington, D. C., Dec. 12th, 1862. Dear General: I don't like your talk to Stanton about keep theirs. At their leisure—only I notify the Wag-fam. You may ram and push the rebels as much as I have enough to employ them for two months. you please, but don't play the weag. Joking belongs of right to me, I will be the wag and you the ram, and between us we will make the greatest Wag-Bam ever heard tell of. I told son Bobby to look for the Danube in the tribe of Dan in a map of the Holy Land, but he couldn't they have never possessed? The bank to tribe of Dan in a map of the Holy Land, but he couldn't they have never possessed? The bank to they have never possessed? The bank to the bank to they have never possessed? and it. Halleck, who knows history as well as he does the the bank would pay Rothschild's bills the same a road to Corinth, tells me that Napoleon never was in the Holy Land. You probably meant some other man. Am glad that you have cutwitted Lee; now outlight him and the rebellion will be caushed in thirty days. I would go down and stay with you at the Philips Bouse, but that ras-cal Squart might come round in the tear and gobble us all up.

A. LINCOLN.

Phillips Horse, 5 P. M., Dec. 14th, 1863. H n E. M. Stanton, Sec. War, U. S. A.: I will throw my own corps upon the rebels at dawn to-morrow, as did at Newbern. Yours truly. Yours truly, A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.

Headquarters, Army of Potomac, 7 A. M., Dec. 16th, 1862. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Fec. War, U. S. A.: After waiting two days for the rebels to attack me, I recrossed the river last night in perfect safety. To advance or retire was a necessity, and my Corps Commanders were opposed to ad-

had enbeavored to word his replies in such manne rancing. My loss is about ten thousand. Yours truly, A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.

Lincoln's Reply. Washington, D. C., Dec. 17th, 1862. GENERAL: - Why not write cheering despatches as Mc Clellan did when retreating from Richmond? Why not say that you have "changed your base?" Why tell us of your loss of ten thousard? It makes us feel bad. Mrs. Lincoln cannot go to a ball for two nights, and she says that she I tell ber that one might use the one she wore to the ball correspondence. Seward referred the matter to L the week after we lost our poor chi d, but she says she gare it to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen Banks', who only had two others. Ah, General, we were badly enough burnt at Bull Run and Sharpsburg, but this New-Burn of yours beats them all. Chase says gold h.s of the Confederate Government by France, she riz. and Seward says that the rebellion will not be crushed ing to remain strictly neutral; but, on the 6

Redly yours, A. LIN CLN. What the Yankee Soluters say and think of the solve the difficulty peaceably. Thouvenel War_Growing Sick of the Job of Crushing out the Rebellion-Growing Discontent and Depres-

The Providence (R. I.) Post prints extracts from ted in the note of Drouyn De L'Huys to E several letters written by soldiers now in the Army of Russia. When Mercier communicated th Potomac, which are very significant. One writer, Se ward, he replied that any step on the part who has been connected with the army almost from its Powers would only result in complicating to organization, and who has never uttered a word of complaint until now, writes:

orses are the devil to swim

DEAR C- I am sick of this war-so sick that I do not care upon what terms it is settled. I have seen to give it a lesson, and to withdraw it from the thousands of men laying mangled on fifteen or sixteen different battle-fields-for nothing. Wives, sisters, accord. The Federals are determined to carry mothers, and children, losing their husbands, brothers, trial to the end, and if after that the majority sons, and fathers—all for nothing! For here we have been fighting for over as year and a half and we have ment. The soldiers are all discouraged, and will not connected with recognition of the South, but tself. Tell your fellow citizens that I shall be always fight as they would once on the Peninsula All we hear attempt to bring about an arrangement. Sewar from Washington is the nigger, the nigger, the -- black, Mercier to state at Richmond that the North filthy nigger. One nigger is thought more of than actuated by sentiments of revenge and that go twenty white men who have left home and all that is tion would be afforded the North by the sight worth living for to come and lay down their lives, it crn Senators in Washington. Mercier no need be, to save their country, while the leaders are doing their utmost to ruin it. It is not because we can't beat the rebels, that the war is not over by this time; for we can beat them. But it is because the Governmen are where they ought to be when they are wanted. You must not set me down as a growler. I have good reason for my growling. Almost every man in the army thinks as I do. If Job had served in the army of the Potomac, he would have sinned, and most fear-

The following extract is from a letter written near Falmouth, by a member of one the regiments raised in 1862. The writer has been known for several years in the village of Woonsocket, Massachusetts, as an active Republican politician, and was a vote distributer at the polls at the last town meeting which he attended.
"Had I known as much of the management of things six months ago as I know now, fifty yoke of oxen could not have drawn me out here. It is all a d-d political hambug, and got up to make offices for lazy office seekers

wish the leaders were as far the other side of purgatory should renew his attempt at mediation. Speaking of the as they are this side. It has turned out to be an aboli tion war, and ninety-nine soldiers out of a hundred say that if the abolitionists are going to carry on the war, they will have to get a new army. They say they came but the great maritime Powers not having thought it out here to fight for the Union, and not for a pack of advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been d-d niggers. These niggers are lasy and dirty; they effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a get court-martialed and lose a month's pay. A nigger

At a meeting of Go. C, 63d Regiment B. C. And to draft resolutions concerning the death of our fellow soldier Jessph Horn, who died at Garysburg, Dec. 19th, 1862 aged 26 years, of Pseumonia contracted while serving in his contry's behalf, the Committee reported as follows:

Wereas, It has pleased the Allwise father to take from our midst, our much esteemed companion, Joseph Horn, who was faithful to his duties to the last.

Resolved 1st, That by his death we have lost one of our most dutiful and amiable companions, and fully feel that his place cannot be supplied.

Resolved 2d That we, as a company, offer our heartie't sympathy to his bereaved parents and family, and reference. sympathy to his bereaved parents and family, and refethem to their father in Heaven, who only can give the

mfort.

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sen to his stricken family, and also a copy to the Wilming Journal with request for its publication.

Sergt. H. H. REGISTER, Chairma Sergt. A. B. PARKER, SCCRETARY. MESSES. EDITORS :- Permit me to acknowledge the

MESSES. EDITORS:—Permit me to acknowledge through the columns of your invaluable paper the receipt of two bexes from the good people of Kenansville District, containing in each small lots of blankets, shoes, and sock, for which I am more than thankful. The best wishes of n command are with them and we pray every night to be sent to our native county (old Duplin) to sid in keeping the miserable Yankes hirelings from disgracing her soil.

JNO. B. BROWN.

Capt. Com'dg. Co. "B", 3rd N. C Bivouae near Port Royal, Va., Feb. 4th, 1863. How Rothschild Brought the old Lady of

An amusing adventure is related as having har amount, drawn by Anslem Rothschild, of Frank on Nathan Rothschild, of London. The bank haughtily replied "that they discounted only their bills and not those of private persons." But the to do with one stronger than the bank. " Private sons," exclaimed Nathan Rothschild, when the ported to him the fact, ' Private persons!" I will these gentlemen see what sort of private persons Three weeks afterwards Nathan Rothse the 51 notes be could procure in England on the Continent-presented himself at at the opening at the office. He drew from pocket book a 5l note, and they naturally out five sovereigns at the same time looking tonished that the Baron Rothschild should as he said. "the law gave him the right to do first pocket book being emptied, and the first bag full, he passed them to his clerk, and received a sec and thus continued till the close of the bank. the stamp of eccentricity has always pleased the En They were, therefore, the first day very ma the little pique of Baron Rothschild followed this time by many drays destined to carry a the specie. They laughed no longer when the ki the bankers said, with ironic simplicity :- These tlemen refuse to pay my bills. I have sworn n keep theirs. At their leisure-only I potify the

[General Newspaper Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 6.-Northern dates 4th inst. have been received here. The following

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE. The Paris correspondence of the London Telegra says that the following is an analysis of what coours the "Yellow Book," which is usually distributed to chambers, but has been withheld this year conces-America, viz : Mercier informs the Ministers of Foreign Affair

in his correspondence with the U.S. Govern

to accustom that Government to the recognition of South by France, in case hostilities should without any marked result in favor of the North At the same time Mercier wrote to Seward subject of loss to French subjects by reason of lute impossibility of corresponding with the tion of the Southern States. These losses are r ed to be \$8,000,000 in New Orleans alone. Mercier demanded that French Consuls in the federate States should be permitted to forward to stating that the demand was of the highest mom n On the 27th February, 1862, Thouvenal asked w cier to deny, as he had previously done, the rec for sixty days. I will go down to morrow to Acquia Creek
the Minister of Foreign affairs wrote Merc
have ordered the Monitor and Passiac down to keep the that success by the Federal army in Tennes soon end the campaign, without the henor ernment at Washington suffering, and greatly desired to see that Government en the Cabinet at Washington alone could for

> keenly every day. ties. Mercier, in his letter informing Thouve conversation added, that "nobody pretended nect the South to the Union against its will, of its present leaders, so that it might return of Southern ropulation persist in wishing to separa

the basis of compromise, necessity for which

the Union-well, it will be suffered to do so A dispatch, bearing date April 13th, says cier's visit to Richmond was undertaken at tablishment of the Union. Mercier came standing with Seward that his journey sho the most important conversation he had wa Benjamin. That gentleman said that the committed a foux pas by relying too much interference; but the illusion had been dispe Southern people were unanimous in their det to separate and would fight to the bitter end After relating this conversation in extenso. adds in his dispatch, that everybody held the guage and nobody hesitated to declare that tablishment of the Union was impossible.

General Pryor's Congratulatory Address The following is a copy of the address by General o his troops after the battle of the 30th ultimo: HEADQR'S FORCES ON BLACKWAT

GENERAL ORDER,)

No. 7. The Brigadier General congratulates the troop ommand on the results of their recent combat. The enemy endeavored, under cover of night an inglorious victory by surprise, but he found as part every point; and despite his superior numbers. rown, in the proportion of five to one. than your own, in the proportion of five to one signally repulsed and compelled to leave us in pe

After silencing his guns and dispersing his infant remained on the field from night till one o'clock. a renewal of the attack, but he did not again ver

For the alight loss sustained on our side, you introduced of his madequate retribution on the three hundred of his madequate. and disabled in the fight.

When the disparity of force between the parties the action of the 30th will be accepted as a splend

tration of your courage and good corduct.

[From the New York Caucassian.] There are indications of a change in public opinion There are indications of a change in public opinion at the seabord States, which will, ere long, make itself a power in the land. We have before us a private letter from a distinguished soldier and statesman of a neighboring State—whose name we are not authorized to use—which exhibits in strong language, but no stronger than true, the sentiments we believe of thousands, whose voices, ere long combined, will be heard far above the d n of battle, ringing like a mighty catract in the ears of the first war steamer we learn that the results of the late naval ergage in the sentiments we had not battle, ringing like a mighty catract in the ears of the sentiments we learn that the results of the late naval ergage in the sentiment is charged with the duty of harvesting the corn on deserted fields, and out the duty of harvesting the corn on des

and lost forever. It is no longer a question wheth- participate in any night enga ement.

s not Southern rebellion (if that is the word) that Charleston The Yankees confess the iron-clad Montauk was much leans, is doubtful.

The usurpers at Washington. With heir train but letter better now than Pro-torian Guards, the latter part of the fight her urret refused to work. the usurpers at Washington. With 'heir train but have had guards, the latter part of the fight her 'urret refused to work.

Legislative Intriguing.

We had given the present Legislature the oredit of while the moral effect of artillery, especially upon undisciplined troops and among trees, is very great, the actual results attained thereby may be stated as nil. Of course who assume to be giving it their support. What

RICHMOND, Feb. 8th, 1863.

One of the lessons of this war, in which field artillery the latter part of the fight her 'urret refused to work.

Legislative Intriguing.

We had given the present Legislature the oredit of while the moral effect of artillery, especially upon undisciplined troops and among trees, is very great, the actual results attained thereby may be stated as nil. Of course ever seen here assembled. And we had fain hoped that it was the case from the fact that they were so from principle, and as discreet, virtuous gentlemen. But we which point many a correspondent's letter, and fill many a correspondent's letter. God abhorred Administration. If they go for understanding with France and they may be saved from utter ruin, if they blink mode of raising the blockade. question they may be lost. This is no party quess a question of right, justice and humanity-of this week.

are views now held by prominent men in the veston. ever may be gained by war must result in deour Government as it was. In peace only is to be wounded. ary happeter our old Constitution and our old Iministration, which has been consistent with the destroying our old Government from the be-I consistent with no other.

From the Atlanta Contederacy. Correspondence from Bragg's Army. Feat of Col. Hatchinson's Command-Suck-CAMP NEAR MANCHESTER, TENN. January 26th, 1863. on the Shelbyville and Manchester pikes, I

the train as a guard. liner - made no attempt to escape. Their only to be paroled and told a route by which they although Kentucky and reach their homes wit. tering Federal troops - after this brilliant affair Colonel Hu'chinson's se were called to deplore the loss Northern ! egislatures, to see what shall be done. and two others, killed, and fifteen won din w devolved upon Capt. John Castlearke's th Kentucky cavalry and four pieces

caction in Kentucky, narrated by numerous oners were captured at Sabine Pass. Our Rams were off the Pass waiting for new commer. on arriving." The said that Gov. Robinson on 60,600 men and invited the Kentucky troops s to rally around the standard of their State. Fure th cutens to convene a convention and Immation of President Lincoln is not twenty days. After passing a resolution takey resolved to go into secret session, but om a Michigan brigade, quartered at Frankfort. at the doors, and the honorable body notified one mast remain open to the world.

en our troops re occupied Woodbury where

A hi ad just from the Kentneky State and did really disband his cavalry at red to enist in the cause of the South The troops are greatly disaffected. The following tion. The vote was 61 against 15. n the columns of a late copy of the Louisville ly sustant. I think-my statement as far as

as given over 4) regimen's to the Union ar-

... are awinding away by resignations and trem built regiments to more companies. The and 4 or which distinguished itself at Shiloh and captured at hand. which distinguished itself at Shiloh and captured at hand.

Stery, is reduced to 120 men. Another regiment of the cover 2 0 deserters and the average desertions were cover 2 0 deserters and the average desertions.

The Livit, which despends by at Perryville and lost all is field of 1 Pope, Licut, Col. Jewitt and Major Campbell of other commissioned officers by resignation.

The Advertiser & Register has the following:

Jackson, Feb. 8th, 1863.

Jackson, Feb. 8th, 1863. Morts have been made to arrest them, but withvery part of the United States comes the cry for and the Government is bankrupt, discouraged, and

ring in its character, as its results will prove

tations prove a far are, and the progress or kings and monarchs, and the weakening of ded vote. powers of tyrants throughout the world. The its at keeping up an inces ant clamor about opic to the real issue, but there has been New Orleans Delta: during three or four days a strong feelbreader, ligher and more extensive issues e now at sicke, no one can deny: that with the divi-

plied. Once when we were at West Point together is kicked him out of my room, and all he said was 'Tut! Tut! what're you about!" This is authentic.

Eichmond Whice

System of negro labor, which shall provide food, and clothing and proper treatment, and just compensation for negroes at fixed rates, or an equatible proportion of the and carries fourteen heavy guns. She was built in 1858, and is considered one of the crack vessels of the Yankee

lew slaves of the South destroy the liberties of mankind

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL

As it regards men and measures, depend on it, the perfect and the substantial than was apposed. No yanke vessel was sunk. The Mercedital is at Port Royal, it is as sunk and be to stop it ferthwith. You know my views, and be to stop it ferthwith. You know my views, our ment going for unit in the hands of the are the sunks of the ment was continuable and measures and totally routing him, after a severe fight, which this povernment was founded. Itsee this government was founded and make the prophile source of all the prophil

Southern States on he got back, but whether The impression prevails among the officers of the block- A flag of truce boat, with prisoners, will go to Vicksading squadron that Savannah will be attacked before burg.

people? made poorer every day by the acts presses its own views dubiously, and fears there is some ut derstanding with France and England with regard to this

and their number is constantly increasing. We : Pespaiches from the West state that Forrest had been re: tive here, asking a change in the matter; and the ownof permit ourselves to doubt that ere long these pulsed at Fort Donelson. He captured a battery of four ers of the lands have their lobby representative here will be the opinions of the entire North .- | guns but afterwards lost them, with about one hundred and also, endeavoring to resist the memorial of the people eighty men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Forrest is said on the subject. And it is one or the other of those

This is apparent from speeches in Congress, that New Jersey will not be responsible for any portion of This is apparent from the entire policy of the debt incurred for emancipating the negroes in Missouri

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Advertiser and Register.] Jackson, Feb. 7th 1863. A Government Ordnance Agent who escaped, reports A Government Ordinance Agent who escaped, reports a most research to the Paroled and that the Federal gunboat Queen of the West, which passed that the federal gunboat Queen of the West, which passed that the Vicksburg batteries, went below and up Red river, capturing the steamer A. W. Taylor loaded with sugar and molasses, having thirty Confederate Officers on board, nine of when escaped; the steamer Moro with 180,000 lbs of pork for Port Hudson : also the steamer Borwicks Bay, with 200 the difference of the West mounts 12 rifled twelve nounders and carries a Major Hill, who fell on the battle field at Kinston, Decemtrain of thirty wagons with a guard of one of the West mounts 12 rifled twelve pourders and carries a od fifty men—has been officially announced to crew of one hundred and fifty picked men, under Col. Elliafter orage for Morgan's command. Being scarce cott. She was struck twenty times, but being cotton clad ances were retained, while two more were was little ir jured. She has returned to Vicksburg without

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

CHATTANOCGA, Feb. 8th. 1863. Thornton F. Marshall, of the Kentucky Legislature has 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, tormerly Morgan's introduced resolutions which declare that Kentucky favors had a companied by a Yankee an armistice. The Jou nal, of 2nd inst., favors a proposid strong. The y succeeded in occupy—an armistice. The Jou nal, of 2nd inst., favors a proposi-ury, not however without sustaining—tion of conference between—the Kentucky Legislature and—of man.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8th, 1863. An efficial dispatch says that thirteen guns and property verth one million of dollars, and one hundred and nine pris. n in a ferment for some days caused by worth one million of dollars, and one hundred and nine pris-

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, Feb. 7th, 1863. The Senate was not in Session tc-day. The House at an early hour resolved itself into secret session. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

MOBILE, Feb. 7th, 1863. days, tesling them that, if by that time 2nd inst., says that the Kentucky Legislature has passed vaked or modified his proclamation, to an amendment to the Military bill, instructing the Ken-Nearly two years ag tucky troops not to enforce President Lincoln's proclama-

YANKEE FLEET AT PORT ROYAL.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9th, 1863. Information has been received that a Yankee fleet of the barne the brunt of battle shoulder to over 70 vessels was in Port Royal harbor on Saturday.—
bravest: but under the effect of the radia. The fleet comprised 52 transports, 15 leave were under The fleet comprised 52 transports, 15 large war steamers of a gentleman and the affection of a father; but that The and 4 or 5 iron-clads. Evidently some grand movement is if he should select the side of the enemy, they would

The number of deserters from the Federal army is great Some have taken the oath.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9th, 1863.

say sachooning exhibited throughout Weed's flare. The examption bill was debated, but no action taken.

CONF. DERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 10th, 1863.

s to state that this feeling is fast taking alien enemies in the Washington and Ne Cricans Tele- fled. everyment, in reference to the cli and tried the renate went into secret session on the finance bill-

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MOBILE, Feb. 10th, 1863. The Advertiser and Register has the following from the

NEW ORLEANS, Jan, 29th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 12. The following proclamation of the President of the Uniwill be seind upon by the crowned heads ted States, dated Jan. 1st, 1863, is published for the infor-Old World to tighten their reirs and diminish mation and government of officers and soldiers of the comequation in the rights of the subjects, with a return to the ty
in mand, and all persons acting under their authority. It

in the rights of the subjects, with a return to the ty
in mand, and all persons acting under their authority. It

in morning about ten o'clock I met Mrs. John Morgan. I body of these men, and all persons acting under their authority. It

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cepted by the planters or other parties, faithful service and Another Letter from the Lundon Times' Special at subordination shall be enforced on the part of the negroes and by the officers of the Government to secure their pay-ment. Wages of labor will constitute a lieu upon its pro-

was gleaned.

The ten thousand reinforcements, reported at New Or-

RICHMOND, Feb 8th, 1863.
The debates in Congress go far towards sustaining law of the case. Democrats by endorsing the purposecution' policy in reality help Lincoln a serious matter, if recognized. It cites various authorities a serious matter, if recognized. It cites various authorities fact that a great many of them have recently learned for the pound of the point many a correspondent's letter, and fill many a correspondent's letter, and fill many a fear we were mistaken in many of them. Their abstinces we fear, occasioned only by stingings—they being too close fisted to buy their liquor at the present blockade as a serious matter, if recognized. It cites various authorities fact that a great many of them have recently learned for the pound run to a 32-ponder, and determining the relative many and determining the relative many of them have recently learned for the pound run to a 32-ponder, and determining the relative many of them. presses its own views dubiously, and fears there is some understanding with France and England with regard to this mode of raising the blockade.

Four new iron-clads would be sent to the Southern coast this week.

Identify a great many of them pave recently learned to the some five way to the Door-keeper's rooms where Free Liquors flows in abundance, in order to influence and bribe their votes on a certain measure before the Legislature.

There is a bill before the Legislature, to repeal all and the second of the southern coast the last session, relative to the county.

There is a bill before the Legislature, to repeal all and the long Whittenth gang to the county of the seek. site of Mitcheli. It seems that the site was selected at is solid and valuable against the world, the The grand Armada, waiting a favorable wind at Beaufort, by interested persons in the lands there about, regardwill will wipe out the disgrace received at Charleston and Galless of the wishes and convenience of the majority of will wipe out the disgrace received at Charleston and Galless of the wishes and convenience of the majority of than any other gun upon either side. the county. The people now have a lobby representa

of the integrity of members of the Legislature, whose votes they thus have the boldness to bribe with a drink of whiskey! And some of them swallow the bribe with great complacency, too. Shame! Shame! Raleigh Spirit of the Age, 9th inst.

CAMP DAVIS. February 10th, 1863. At almeeting held in Company "E." 61st N. C. Regiment

the following preamble and resolutions were read and ap-Proved.
WHEREAS, An Allwise Providence has seen fit to call from ber 14th, 1862, J. J. Wadsworth, who diecfin the Hospital at Greenville, N. C., Moses Spivey, at the Wilson Hospital, R. L. Suggs, at the Raleigh Hospital, E. P. Rutledge, and R. M. Moore, in the Hospital at Goldsboro, N. C. And

ble and gallant soldiers. Resolved, Therefore, that we sadly lament their death as high-toned, honorable gentlemen and patriotic soldiers.

Resolved, That we commingle our condolence and deep sympathy with their afflicted families, and friends at home

of Providence. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the

JAS. HINES. Corpl. S. G. MOORE, Serg't J. H. DAIL.

JOS. KINSEY, State Journal and Standard will please copy. Affecting Incident .- The Fight at Galveston.

One of the most affecting incidents of the brilliant and successful re-capture of Galveston by the forces under Major General Magruder, was the meeting (already briefly alluded to,) between Major Lea, of our Army,

he might, such was his confidence in his high conscious-ness he would continue to regard him with the respection of a father; but that the could be commended on humanitarian grounds of ness he would continue to regard him with the respec-

probably never meet on earth, unless perchance they NESSEE, &c.

NESSEE, &c.

Mobile, Feb. 9th, 1863.

Mobile, Feb. 9th, 1863.

Mobile, Feb. 9th, 1863.

The father has served nearly eighteen months Eastward of the Mississippi, and, through unsolicited orders, arrived at Houston, en route for San Antonio, late at night of the 30th ult., when hearing of the intended at tack on the Harriet Lane, aboard of which he had heard was his son, also placed there simply in the order was his son, also placed there simply in the order was his son, also placed there simply in the order of Providence, he solicited permission to join the expectation of nursing or burying his son, also placed the extension to join the expectation of nursing or burying his son, also placed the expectation of nursing or burying his son, also placed the expectation of nursing or burying his son, the number of deserters from the Federal army is great! The father has served nearly eighteen months East-Some have taken the oa'h.

McMinnville, Feb. 8th, 1863.—Col. Martin, of Morgan's jor Lee was ordered by the General to keep a look out within two miles of the little town; the latter constantly diers are disaffected, the people are tred brigade, with one hundred men, attacked Reynold's Di- from a house top for all movements in the bay. As riding to the front, across the Hazel River, to explore the May not peace be nearer than it vision on yesterday, killing and wounding 25 of the enemy, been captured, by permission of the General who knew been captured, by permission of the General who knew the last the lane had been captured, by permission of the General who knew the last the lane had been captured, by permission of the General who knew the last the lane had been captured, by permission of the General who knew the last the lane had been captured, by permission of the General who knew the last the lane had been captured, by permission of the General who knew the last the last the lane had been captured, by permission of the General who knew the last the nothing of the expected meeting, he hastened aboard, The Senate was in secret session to-day on the currency and the dead, he reached the youth, pale and exhausted.

The House passed a bill making it unlawful for a Court cannot move," he said faintly. "Are you mortally not witnessed yet.

The House passed a bill making it unlawful for a Court cannot move," he said faintly. "Are you mortally not witnessed yet.

In fact, the more the various descents upon Bichmond. In fact, the more the various descents upon Bichmond. you suffer pain." "Cannot speak," he whispered. A stimulant was given him, "How came you here fa her?" to travel. It seems to me shat there is evidence, almost popular to demonstration, the Biobrood will be seen to me shat there is evidence, almost popular to demonstration, the Biobrood will be seen to me shat there is evidence, almost popular to demonstration, the Biobrood will be seen to me shat there is evidence, almost popular to demonstration, the Biobrood will be seen to me shat there is evidence, almost popular to demonstration. When answered, a gleam of surprise and gratification passed over his fine tace. He then expended nearly his bood o In the Senate Mr. Orr submitted resolutions requesting last words in making arrangements for his wounded the President to inform the Senate, what proceedings, if comrades. His tather knelt and blessed him, and hasany, had been instituted to sequestrate the shares hild by alien enemies in the Washington and Ne Cricans Tilestend committees.

The dashore for a letter, and returned just after life had provide since the bloody day at Sharpsburg, are clustered to sequestrate the shares hild by tened ashore for a letter, and returned just after life had provide since the bloody day at Sharpsburg, are clustered to sequestrate the shares hild by the surgeon that he had but a few the tatter-emslion regiments of the South. It is a strange The recent action of the graph Company. Adopted. After the call of committees When told by the surgeon that he had but a few

crease that feeling. The idea that slavery is no to retaliation for negroes in the Yaukee army. Referred.

The was borne in procession to the grave of the hour, but that we have the procession of the hour but the hour but the procession of the hour but the hour but the procession of the hour but the hour but the procession of the hour but th real is me of the hour, but that we have point when the sole question is, shall the was adopted in lieu of the original bill, by one majority, with his Captain, and they were buried together, with of whom expressed their deep sympathy with the bereaved father, who said the solemn service for the Episoopal Church for the burial of the dead.

MRS. JOHN H. MORGAN.—The McMinnville corres pondent of the Rebel has seen the wife of the famous partisan leader, and here is what he says of her: of my neighbors, with a curious inquisitive turn of mind. I wanted to see what sort of an angel the great partipoet, writers or Irish orators. I can't tell whether she

In the Yankee House of Representatives, on Friday,

CULPEPER COURT BOUSE, VA., | Movember 14, 1862.

not a man was wounded; the only animal that I saw touch ed was one horse, who got a buckshot above his nostril. It may be presumed that the Federals escaped with as little damage. It is scarcely necessary to add that the normal artiflery duel in this instance, protracted for less than a quarter of an bour, was barren of results as usual. A CUBIOUS PACT.

One of the lessons of this war, in which field artillery

front, with a view to shelling a Federal camp some two miles North of the river. The Whitwerth gun is spoken of as a great success, and commanding a far longer range

CAPTURE OF FEDERAL OFFICERS. But, to return to my experience of yesterday, I should mention that tiere is on the Southern bank of the Rappa-hannock, North of Jeffersontown, a snug farm house, in which two Federal officers, the Colonel and Adjutant of the on the subject. And it is one or the other of these lobby members, or may be both of them, that have the supply on hand that causes so many to so often visit that New Jersey will not be responsible for any portion of the debt incurred for emancipating the negroes in Missonri or the other States.

On the subject. And it is one or the other of these lobby members, or may be both of them, that have the supply on hand that causes so many to so often visit the Door-keepers' rooms.

What an exalted estimate these follows must have of the officer dispersion and adjutant of the lobby members, or may be both of them, that have the supply on hand that causes so many to so often visit the Door-keepers' rooms.

What an exalted estimate these follows must have of the officer dispersion and adjutant of the lobby members, or may be both of them, that have the supply on band that causes so many to so often visit the object. Therefore the convenient to take their dinner. They placed three sent the convenient to take their dinner. They placed three sent the object to secure themselves from interruption or to give notice of the approach of danger. But a handful of General Staart's horsemen, who had from a distance seen the officers dismount and entire the supply on band that causes so many to so often visit the convenient to take their dinner. They placed three sent the supply on band that causes so many to so often visit the convenient to take their dinner. They placed three sent the supply on band that causes so many to so often visit the convenient to take their dinner. They placed three sent the supply on band that causes so many to so often visit the convenient to take their dinner. They placed three sent the supply on band that causes so many to so often visit the convenient to take their dinner. They placed three sent the supply on band that causes so many to so often visit the convenient to take their dinner. They placed three sent the supply on band that causes so many to so often visit the supply on band that causes so y upon the sentries, and introduced themselves to the offi-

ers w thou; any warning being given.

This circumstance procured us the pleasure of passing resterd by evening in the company of two agreeble gentlemen, albeit they had hardly recovered either last night or this morning, from the surprise of having been captured within their own lines, as they insisted they were. In regard to the war, they seemed to have little hope that it would ever be finished by fighting, and their chief political faith seemed to be an unutterable aversion to Mr. Charles Sumner. This day they have gone "on to Richmond," not in the sense of the New York Tribune, but in that fashion in which we many of their brethen have preceded in which so many of their brethren have preceded

REBEL COURTE Y. Upon this occasion, as upon every other, I remarked the refined and courteous attention exhibited by General Stuart and the centlemen upon his staff to every Federal prisoner.
If I am not mistaken, this treatment of Federal prisoners. which is not, I fear, always reciprocated in Federal camps, produced a marked effect in the individual instances which load each wagen. Only one Confederate to a her prizes, which are probably re-captured or destroyed.

WHEREAS, in the death of these our Company has sustain have come under my notice, and must, at any rate, here upanied the train as a guard. The Yaukees duals towards the reviled and barbarous South

MR. SEWARD'S IGNORANCE OF THE SOUTH

There is probably one other weapon which Mr. Seward, in his heart hopes, will be yielded in favor of the North, sympathy with their afflicted families and friends at home, who should be consoled with the gratifying recollection, that though their loved ones are no more, they fell nobly contending for constitutional liberty and the dearest rights of man.

Resolved, As the Company greatly sympathize with the sympathizers of the decessed, and as it will long cherish a remembrance of their noble and manly conduct as soldiers, that we sadly submit to the kind and divine dispensations of Providence.

This, like so many of er of Mr. Seward's speculations, is but an evidence of his deep ignorance of the South.

That so decide a creature as the negro might by the para-That so docile a creature as the negro might, by the para- ing. The thin veil of the pretended support, yielded mount influence of the white, be induced to de almost anything, is indisputable: but one thing no earthy influence can teach him to do, and that is—to fight. That upon some lonely plantation, occupied only by ladies and children, environed with stalwart negroes, a dismal tragedy might be enacted, is very possible, but the effect would be very different from what Mr. Seward supposes. A furious spirit of vengeance would at once develope itself against the negro Richmond Cabinet and latent sympathy with the effect would be received by leave the received by le race, and probably throughout the whole region hundreds of adult negros would be ruthlessly massacred.

I is for Mr. Seward to explain to England and France how it will be to their advantage that, just at the moment when the Federal advance into the Confederate States is necessitating a large additional destruction of Cotton, all future hopes of Cotton should be annihilated by the slaughfuture hopes of Cotton should be annihilated by the slaugh-ter of its producers. In fact, let not air Seward blink the incontrovertible fact, that neither the seizure of all of the seaboard cities, nor the rising and flight of the negros, will bring one bale of Cotton into Federal hands. If ever it were conceivable that the South around to no and the set at naught can control their destinies and resume its A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated with his eldest and fondly loved son, who was first Lieu- ter of its producers In fact, let not air Seward blink the McMinnville, Feb. 6th, states that the Nashville Union, of tenant of the Harriet Lane. An exchange gives the incontrovertible fact, that neither the seizure of all of the following particulars:

Nearly two years ago, the father, then residing in Texas, had written repeatedly to the son, then on the coast of China, suggesting the principles that should determine his course in the then approaching struggle between the North and the South of the United States, but we will be a single Cotton plant anywhere in cultivation, not a single Cotton plantation anywhere in gear—the penitence, let them endeavor to put upon the matter what they are measuranteen anywhere in gear—the penitence, let them endeavor to put upon the matter what face they may. Although we know that they are measuranteen anywhere in gear—the penitence, let them endeavor to put upon the matter what face they may. Although we know that they are measuranteen anywhere in gear—the penitence, let them endeavor to put upon the matter what face they may. Although we know that they are measuranteen anywhere in colors and the conflict was precipitated, the conflict was precipitated. Christian England or France, it res s between them and Mr. again resuming its powers, they will be slow to yield Seward to determine.

GENERAL LEE'S HEADQUARTERS.

Of all the spots in which I have seen the headquarters of whose courage was obliged to expose him statily to the best hotel in stich mond, it will be believed that in the fresh air, after healthy exercise, appetite is not wanting to

It is believed (but I fear only by the younger officers of the Confederacy) that General Burnside designs to lead his

amounting to demonstration, that Richmond will never be hostil by approached again, unless it be from the neighbor untilk, or through the coast of North Carolina.

M sawhi e in the shelter of the dense woods about Cul When told by the surgeon that he had but a few thing to look at these men, so ragged, slovenly, sleeveless, without a superfluous ounce of flesh upon their bones, with in the House Mr. Hedge introduced a resolution looking answered confidingly, "My father is here," and spoke wild matted hair, in mandicants' rags, and to think, when The Exemption bill was taken up. Mr. Collier's substitute was adopted in lieu of the original bill, by one majority. With his Captain, and they were buried together, with appropriate military honors, in the presence of many appropriate military honors, in the presence of many dependence of the confidence. There are triumphs of daring which these poor, ragged men have at-tempted, and attempted successfully in this war, which have never been attempted by their hyberite opponents.— Again and again they have stormed batteries, formidably

defended, at the point of the bayonet; nothing of the kind has ever been attempted by the Federals.

Again and again has Gen. Stuart's Cavalry surprised Federal camps at night; no Confederate camp has been artisan leader, and here is what he says of her:

1 am no Jenkins, but I am a mortal like the balance two regiments of these tattered men will stand firm, though attacked by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and will constantly under such circumstances successfully hold their ground. Reverse the condition, and see how long Federal regiments would bear such a brunt. Lastly, even a small the flank or rear of immense armies of the Federals and donthe second the royal circle. That this is now all the second the royal circle. That this is now all the second that of slavery, even several of the signs of the times all slavery admit. The signs of the times dieute that the clamor of the abolitionists, the signs of the times are the states, however, forbid the officers of the army and not that of slavery, even several of the signs of the times are the states, however, forbid the officers of the army and not that of slavery, even several of the signs of the times are the states, however, forbid the officers of the army and not that of slavery, even several of the signs of the times are the states, however, forbid the officers of the army and that she is a good looking young woman, very lady about that the clamor of the abolitionists, the signs of the times are the states, however, forbid the officers of the army and that she is a good looking young woman, very lady about that the clamor of the abolitionists, the signs of the times are the states, however, forbid the officers of the army and that she is a good looking young woman, very lady that the clamor of the abolitionists, and yet so cheerful and light eyes are black, brown or blue, I cannot say, for there eyes are black, brown or blue, I cannot say, for there has anything of the kind every some that it is an obse or a spirituelle according to rule. I know that the same that the clamor of the flank or rear of immense armies of the Pederals and done the line of the sind every some that the same that the same that the clamor of the same that the "Tribune," 's Independent" and kindred swill not much longer be able to divert the action and control of property, which loylal law and control of property, which loylal law and control of property, which loylal law and control of property, the face of the carth by their continual and the provided and secured them. The forcible of the carth by their continual and the provided and secured them. The forcible of the carth by their continual and the provided and secured them. The forcible of the carth by their continual and the provided and secured them. The forcible of the carth by their continual and the provided and secured them. The forcible of the carth by their continual and the provided and secured them. watch without improvement and advantage. Say what any-body likes, these are the true heros of the memorable strug-gle for Southern independence. No one would wish to deny to the commanding Generals their full meed of praise for the conduct of operations in the field; but they would be the last men to deny that higher praise is due to the suf-fering but indomitable rank and file who have borne cold and hunger and inadequate food and endless privations without a murmur, and yet have never bated a jot of heart

THE SOUTHERN GENERALSHIP.

the course pursued by the so-called conservatives of North Carolina. The defeat of the Ten Regiment Bill has recovered that State from the odium that would have attached to it had that impolitic measure been adopted. We should have dismissed the subject when the defeat of that bill had settled the fact that North Within the heavenly city.

We'll meet the little Mary, we'll meet the little Mary, Carolina was not to be dragged by the so-called conservatives into even seeming opposition to the Confederate Government, but our attention has been called to the Baltimore "American," of January 31st, which parades extracts from the Raleigh "Standard" to encourage the Federal Government in the hope that the people of North Carolina still entertains feelings of allegiance to the United States.

We quote the following:
THE RICHMOND USURPATION GETTING TO BE APPRECIATED. —We gave in our last issue amengst the news items the fierce denunciations of the Raleigh "Standard" applied to the rebel authorities at Richmond; and when we conto the rebel authorities at Richmond; and when we consider, in connection with these sentiments of a leading journal, published in the Capital of North Carolina, the views little less complimentary to the principal conspirators recently put forth by Governor Vance, the conclusion is plain that the Old North State is anything but satisfied in her alliance with treason. A single bitter sentence in the article referred to in the "Standard" comprises an amount of dissatisfaction, of angry disgust, than which nothing can be more expressive of utter condemnation of the military despotism established at Richmond. "Their mottowas, divide and destroy; and their motto now is, consolidate, rule or ruin."

The people of North Carolina can see from the above extract how their patriotism has been belied, their noble efforts misrepresented, and how the course pursued by the Raleigh "Standard" has been an invitation to sales during the week at \$40 a \$44 per bbl. for superfine, as Mr. Lincoln to send forces into North Carolina, under the hope held out by the Standard" that sympathizers would rise up to meet the "old Government," and aid it o overthrow the "Richmond conspirators". The invasion of North Caroline was regarded as invited by "a leading journal published in the capital of North Carolina," and of course, understood to represent some portion of the people, and from its outspoken and bold lan-guage, believed to speak the sentiments of the dominant party in that State.

The American further quotes the "Standard: "But when the Baleigh paper now indignantly tells the Richmond conspirators, albeit in coarse terms, that 'they labored to break down the old Government because they were about to lose the beef and they would part with the carcass upon which vultures are settled,' although it tells us nothing really new, the acknowledgment is worth much at the juncture, as confirming the belief always entertained, that despite every miserable pretext it was a mere re-

Are the people of North Carolina content to have their action represented "as confirming the belief always entertained, that despite every miserable pretext was most natural for Mr. Lincoln to seek to develop the Union feeling supposed to exist in North Carolina, and which the "Standard" was regarded as representTallow 60. Wool \$1.50 to persisted in for a long time, and its coarse abuse of Richmond Cabinet and latent sympathy with the ef- will be attended to.

forts of the Washington Government. The "American" concludes its articles as fol-

lows: And now, we have, as a result of the experiment so far. these fierce groans from one of the States victimized by the endeavor. Casting of what they were deluded into believface they may. Although we know that they are measurably powerless in the grasp of that tyramy they have aided in establishing, it is a good sign to see them recognizing it at last as such; is a good sign that with the "old Government" like temptations and follies again-Are the people of North Carolina content to see

themselves represented by the "American" on the faith of extracts from the "Standard," and the proceedings of the House of Commons on the Ten Regiment hill, as " one of the States victimised by the endeavor" for Confederate nationality? Are they willing to see their Government denounced by the "American " as " a thousand fold more absolute, more exacting, more unbearable" than the despised concern from which their own brave sons have, so far, rescued them? And yet, the "American" has received from the Standard" the "aid and comfort" necessary to enable it to hold up a Southern newspaper as the author and chief complainant of all the abuses charged upon the Government of the Confederate States. The curses" of the "Standard" against the Confederate Government have " come home to roost," attended by when he was not surprised to find his son mortally wounded. Wading through blood, amidst the dying and the dead, he reached the youth, pale and exhausted. "Edward, 'tis your father." "I know you, father, but "Edward, 'tis your father." "I know you, father, but could hardly sail to meet with such a disaster as this war has induced the Linguistic and the expected inecting, he has the Confederacy) that General Burnside designs to lead his army, which is supposed to, number 100 000 men, up the having held out hopes that there was a wide-spread dissinguistic properties. The "Standard" baving held out hopes that there was a wide-spread dissinguistic properties. The "Standard "baving held out hopes that there was a wide-spread dissinguistic properties." Are you mortally all to meet with such a disaster as this war has cold and the confederacy) that General Burnside designs to lead his army of the United States. The "Standard" baving held out hopes that there was a wide-spread dissinguistic properties. The "Standard is induced by the old officers; but it is obvious to the merest tryo, that if General Burnside designs to lead his army, which is supposed to number 100 000 men, up the having held out hopes that there was a wide-spread dissinguistic properties. The "Standard is induced by the old officers; but it is obvious to the army of the United States. The "Standard is induced by the army of th ing throughout North Carolina, has induced the Lincoin Government to take one step further in simple retrocination, and concludes that that dissatisfaction was real sympathy with the "old government." people of North Carolina must settle with the invaders by arms; but the chief invader is to be found in the office of the Raleigh "Standard."

CAMP ANECDOTE -A correspondent of the Eutaw Whig and Observer, writes thus from Fredericksburg A young, stout, hale, hearty young man in a S. C. regiment, went to Gen. Lee a few days ago, for the purpose of getting a furlough, when the tollowing amusing ncident took place :

[Gen. Lee.] Sir, do you know the position of a sol

[Soldier.] (Saluting the General) I do, sir. [Gen. Lee.] Assume the position of a soldier. want to see if you can execute two or three orders as I

[Soldier.] (Squaring himself, facing the General, putting his beels together.) I am in the position of a oldier now, sir. [Gen. Lee.] (Viewing him closely and scrutinizing his position) said : "About face, forward, march ! and never said halt.)

The following amusing incident took place in the 5th Alabama regiment. I am told, with a lately enrolled conscript-and Gen. Rhodes: The General was riding around his brigade, and came

up with the conscript, who had taken his gun in pieces r the purpose of cleaning and rabbing it up. [Gen. Rhodes.] "What are you coing, sir? What re you, anyhow?" [Conscript] 'I am a sort of sentinel. What are you, anybow?"

[Gen. Rhodes | " I am a sort of General." Conscript.] " Well, General if you will hold on. will show, or give you, a sort of salute."

[Gen. Rhodes.] " Well, sir, you hold on a while ard will show you a sort of guardhouse." The last we heard of the conscript, General Rhodes had him in the guard house at his headquarters, bucked

no similar knot of officers in the Federal service. In fact, to hear some of the Federal prisoners talking about their commanding officers, one would infer that there is need danger to these officers in action from the bullets of their cown mes than of the enemy. There are strange stories in the South as to the true explanation of the extraordinary.

Cicksburg?" Lincoln looks terribly frightened, but make the first monday in the susual way. He commanding officers, one would infer that there is need to the endeavors to evade the question in his usual way. He county.

County.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL, County.

There are strange stories in Springfield!" indignantly responds the South as to the true explanation of the extraordinary.

There are strange stories in Springfield!" indignantly responds the South as to the true explanation of the extraordinary.

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cher Federal effects, the explanation being easily within the company of the reader's imagination. Most true it is that whereas in the Southern ranks the confidence in and attachment to their General officers has kept on steadily increasing, in the somewher ranks of the North distrust and dislike towards their commanders, with few and rare experious, have been of just as steady growth, and the continuous in apparent in the fighting qualities of the two sections.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. McQueen, Col. WM. J. MARTIN, of Hillsboro', to LETTITIA, daughter of Mr. Miles Costin of this town. In this town, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Moran, Lieut. J. FRANK GARRELL, Co. "D," 30th Regt N. C. T., of Columbus county, and Miss MATTIE G. TILLY, of this

town.

DIED.

In this town, this (Tuesday) morning, MARIE ANNA LOUISA, only daughter of J. H. G. and J L Kordlander, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the inneral this afternoon at 34 o'clock, at the residence of the parents on Princess, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

At Smithville, of Small Pox. on the 24th of Jan., 1863, MARY MORSE, daughter of Dunbar and Emeline Morse, aged 2 years, 2 months and 24 days.

Little Mary it is hard to give thee up, but we know that

And there with the angels,

We shall forever dwell.

In New Han over County, on the 20th ult.. of brain fever, JEDDIAH GARRASON, in the 67th year of his age.
The deceased leaves a wife and five children to mourn the less of an affectionate husband, and kind and indulgent

At her residence, in Columbus county, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1863. Mrs. MARY MEARS, at the advanced age of the

WILMINGTON, MARKETS, Feb. 11th, 1863. The market is very poorly supplied with provisions of all kinds, the supply here being barely sufficient for present demand, and prices rule very high.

BREF CATTLE .- Scarcely any beeves have been brought

to market for a week or two, and the supply is about worked off. We quote on the hoof at 25 to 30 cts. per lb. Bacon-Is in demand, and sells in the small way from carts at 55 to 65 cts. per fb for hog round. BUTTER-\$1 to \$1 25 per 1b. BEESWAX-50 to 75 cts. per 15.

Corn—ls scarce, and meets with quick sales. We quote at \$2.75 to \$3 per bushel. CORN MEAL - Sells from the granneries at \$3 25 per bushel in lots to suit.

Eggs—Sell from carts at 55 to 60 cts. per dozen.

in quantity. LARD-45 a 50 cts. per Ib

MOLASSES-Retailing a. \$6 to \$8 per gallon, and market almost bare.
POULTRY-Live chickens 75 ets. to \$1, and dressed \$1 to \$1 25 each. Live turkeys, \$2 50 to \$3 each, and dressed, 4 to 45 cts per lb. POTATORS—Sweet sell at \$3 50 to \$4 per bushel.

PORK—Fresh 37½ to 40 cts per Ib.
PEA NUTS—Are in demand, and sell at \$6 50 to \$7 per SALT-Sales for the week of Sound made at \$3 to \$8 per SUGAR-70 to 75 cents by the bhd. SHEETING-Fayetteville factory, sell at 60 to 65 cents per

Tallow-65 to 70 cts. per lb.

Woop-Sells from wharf at \$10 a \$11 for pine, \$12 a \$13
for ash, and \$12 a \$15 per cord for cab. YVRN-\$6 to \$7 per bunch.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9.—Bacon 55 to 60; new 45 to 50. Lard 40. Beef 17½ to 20 by side; 10 to 20 at retail Beeswax 60 Batter 75 to \$1. Chickens 35 to 50. Copperas \$1 wholesale, 1,25 retail. Cotton 18 to 20 cts Cotton Yarn \$3 to \$1 pr b'nch. Fggs 35 to 40 per dozen. Flaxseed \$2 50 to \$2 75 per bushel. Flour—Family \$35 to \$36; Super \$34 to \$34 50. Forage—Fodrepresentations of the "Standard" place the people of North Carolina in that catagory, and they are held up by the "American" as dissatisfied with the "Richmond Conspirators." Is it to be wondered at that North Carolina should be invaded when analysis and they are held up to \$3.50. Hides—Green 50, dry \$1. Iron—Swides 40. Leather—Sole \$3.50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey. \$2.00 per galling the people of \$1. Iron—Swides 40. Leather—Sole \$3.50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey. \$2.00 per galling the people of \$2.50 per galling the people of \$3.50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey. \$2.00 per galling the people of \$3.50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey. \$2.00 per galling the people of \$3.50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey. \$2.00 per galling the people of \$3.50 per galling the \$3.50 per galling th mond Conspirators." Is it to be wondered at that North Carolina should be invaded when such representations are made to the United States Government—the Raleigh "Standard" quoted as authority? It reads to said the said of the cash standard as authority? It reads to said to said the said of the cash standard as authority? It reads to said to said the cash standard as authority? It reads to said to said the cash standard as authority? It reads to said to said the cash standard as authority? It reads to said to said the cash standard as authority? It reads to said to said the cash standard as authority? It reads to said the cash standard as authority? It reads to said the cash standard as authority? It reads to said the cash standard as authority? It reads to said the cash standard as authority? It reads to said the cash standard as authority of the cash standard as authority.

A THE REQUEST OF THE SOLDIERS, I will receive all articles sent by the steamer North Carolina, on Friday the 20th inst., for the soldiers at Fort Fisher. Persons wishing to send articles to their friends, will please the Government at Washington, however they may have label them to the person or persons for whom they are intended, as evidence of a real hostility to the tended, directed to my care, Wilmington, N. C., and they Feb. 12, 1863.

> LAND FOR SALE. I OFFER FOR sale a valuale tract of LAND covered with a heavy growth of pine and oak, situated upon mitchell's swamp, and within half a mile of Ashpole (Presbyterian) Church in Robeson County. The tract contains 440 acres with between s0 and 100 open and under cultiva-tion—suitable for the production of corn, cotton and potatoes. The improvements embrace a neat dwelling of four rooms and necessary out-houses all in good repair, having been erected within the last four years. This land is ten miles from the W. C. & R. Rairoad, and upon the line of the proposed Road from Fayetteville to Florence. it has the advantage of being situated in a section noted for health and surrounged by a community unsurpassed for morality Buyers will consuit their own interest by examining this place before making a purchase eisewhere, as it is seldom such is put in market. For further information call upon or address Jake Alford, Alfordsville P. O., Robeson, Coun-For turth r information call upon ty, or
> Co. E, filst Reg't M. C. T., now at Wilmington

Feb. 12th, 1863. TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jalk of Onslow County, on the 29th of November last, a negro man by the name of GEORGE who says he belongs to Starkey McDaniel, of Jones county. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him TO THE JAIL of Onslow County, on the 29th of

away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. E. MURRILL, JR., Sheriff. Jan. 13th, 1863.

SEVERAL OF THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY "K" 3rd N. C. Troops, who are now absent on sick furlough have tailed to report. They will be advertised as deserters if they do not report personally or by an Army surgeou's Certificate within ten days after the publication of this.

T. E. ARMSTROAG, Capt. Co. "K" ord N. C. T. Camp near Port Royal, Va. Feb. 7.1863-104-1t-20 2t*. kaleigh Stanuard copy 3 times and send bill as above.

STRAYEDOFF ON THE 6th inst, a small sized MARE MULE, mouse colored. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at T.S. Lutterion's Sait Works, on n. . u e sound, or for her delivery at J. K. Currie's Stables in Wilmington. Feb. 12, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, at the Fedruary Term, 1863, of the Court of Pieas and Quarter Sessions for Columbus ounty, having quanfied as administrator on the Estate of Kindrick H. Futch, deceased, hereby notifies all persons diate payment and settlement; and all persons having prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of

their recovery. E. HANSLEY, Adm'r. Feb. 11th, 1863.

SIO KE WARD. OST OR PAID OUT BY MISTAKE, on Friday, the 6th instant. in Wilmington, two Fifty Dollar Confederate Notes, either foided together or separately. The above reward will be given to any one leaving them at the Journal Office or returning them to me, at leachey's Le-D. H. MUBBAY pot. Feb. 11, 1863.

PANAWAY from Jr. N. S. Carpenter, on the Charlotte Rail Road, near Brown Marsh, in November last, my negro girl Bellin. The said girl is A No. 1 negro, about 5 leet, 6 or 8 inches high, very well put up, and with a smooth black skin.

Ehe is supposed to have taken up with a free negro man in the Brown Marsh neignborhood. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me in rayetteville, or \$50 for her

confinement in any jali so that I can get her. JAMES P. KOBERTSON. Feb. 12th, 1863

TAKES UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF New Hanover County, negrowoman AMANDA. She says she belongs to Mr. C. B. Miller of said County, The owner is requested to to mis forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANA, Speriff.

NOTICE ._ BRUNSWICK COUNTY. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF North Carolina, at its present session, having (in consequence of the prevalence of small pox, at 'minhvide,) passed an act authorizing the holding of the next term of the Court of Pleas and Courts of P Harper's Weekly for January 3d has an illustration in which the Goddess of Columbia with outstretched arms, is represented as fiercely demanding of Lincoln where are my fifteen thousand sons murdered at Fredericksburg?" Lincoln looks terribly frightened, but

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863. WE HAVE received to-day four exchanges - and no more, and these are all from the interior of South Carolina, to wit: the Columbia Carolinian and the Guardian of the same city, also the Sumter Watchman, and the Marion Star. What has become of our Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Jackson and other Southern

wanting, all of which is encouraging. We must make the best we can out of the "Situation," which is not the most comfortable, considering the state of the weather, which is as ugly as weather tion previously published, and is in accordance with the gislature and of the U.S. House of Representatives the U.S. House of Representatives to on has been a source of vexation and mortification previously published, and is in accordance with the

of the 3d, in the Columbia Guardian; it gives some they cannot operate save in smooth water, and will all naturally feel much interest :

From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 3d.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS OFF THE BAR-HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEWS. Yesterday forenoon passed in the city and harbor without any stirring news or incident of note. About 1 o'clock a telegram from Fort Sumter announced that a strange steamer, evidently an iron-clad, had just hove in sight. The number of the ordinary blockading vessels strung along the horizon was eleven. With a good glass the outline of the her identity and designs were soon affoat.

Meanwhile, another strange sail made her appearance in the offing. She proved to be the British steam frigate Cadmus, 21 guns, bringing dispatches for the British Con-

sul and for the Petrel, now anchored in the harbor. dispatches to the city in charge of a Lieutenant.
We have learned, from good authority, that the Cadmus to go aboard the Cadmus and to get to Havanna with the

rious steamer of North Channel is the Yankee iron-clad draw nineteen feet water. Her object, for from another attack. The Ironsides, it is from Broad river. The transports plying S from Broad river. The transports plying Southward from Beautort, N. C., are probably bound for Port Royal, as the zyous of the land forces of the expedition. tions for the attack on our lity were matured previously, and it is not believed that our naval victory will either prevent or postpone it. It is well, however, that our detences omplete, and that we were able to strike the first

heavy, and a proport a roll d.

he addition of some two very neavy pivot name would indicate South Carolina birth.

of the Lincoln tyling tyling, exaggerate the evidences of disaffection in some of the States especially of the North-west, in order to obtain an excuse and function ally, at least to remove the Consulate. The removal is and proscriptions to which an overwhelming outburst have reasons for the withdrawal of Mr. Burch, with have reasons for the withdrawal of Mr. Burch, with bark rigged and set a top-gallant sail. After dark we D. Briogra and offices in Indiana and Illinois as en-more fuerative post, or they may be displeased with "We had been at quarters about twenty minutes. As gaged in places if "crosses," if not actually committed him, and desire to displace him even from that which we came up Captain Blake hailed, and asked what ship delphia Journa' and the suppression of his paper looks experience in a personal interview or examination, such Boat being called away, I was ordered to take charge

to that end. That delusion will pass away, like other attributed to it. delusions, but it has not yet passed away, and time may The following is Mr. Bunch's card issued on the 5th

have news by letter from Newbern to the 28th uit, and by it learn that Governor Stanly has resigned in control to England, I leave this Consulate in charge of Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mr. Henry Pinckey Walker, who will as sequence of the emancipation proclamation and the enrolling of negroes. The enemy are raising negro regiall demands upon me in my individual capacity, should any such exist, will be attended to by Mr. Walker. ments in Newbern and about cleven hundred have been

pondent of the Progress before, but confess that we Carolina at large, either personally or by letter. I entreat them to receive my farewell in this form, and to accept did not attach much importance to it, and still think there is some mistake about it, although it may be correct. We have no assurance that it. This without the south Carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south Carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south Carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south Carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south Carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much hospitalist and the south carolina for many kindnesses and for much h

eral PRICE's transit through that city on his way to the

is not correct. The only collision on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad has already been
mington and Manchester Railroad has already been
noticed in this paper. A collision, we learn did
occur on the Wilmington and Wedon Railroad
on the day before yesterday, a provision train having
come in contact with the rear of a mail train. Nobody
was hurt and we understand the damage done was slight.
No doubt this gave rise to the report of a second collision
the Wilmington and Manchester Road, the names of
the two roads being confused in the statement.

**No doubt this gave rise to the report of a second collision
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**Table time to endeaver to reach his webcan and extended by a single bear of the time to reach his very sero of bonds to the extent of \$450,000, to the time to reach his salary justified him in astempting to scoone flags.

**The time time to make a state time to media and state time to media and state time to reach his salary justified him in astem

for doubting the report that the iron-clads had left Beau.—He said, among other things, that the time of the fort Harbor, N. C., and gone to Port Royal Harbor two years and the nine months men will soon a xpire; three with engines and boilers expected to shot and shell. She South Carolina. This is distinctly stated by a corres. hundred thousand men would thus be taken away, and rival there of the new Ironsides, and also of the Montauk, and Passaic. The Wechawken and Nahant were question. to follow, and it is believed that the Patapsco has since gone to some point South of Cape Fear.

The correspondent leans to the idea that Savannah, which is supposed to be the least fortified city, will be, exchanges, we know not, and as for our exchanges from the first point of attack, although some insist that they our own State or Virginia or Tennessee, they are wholly know that Charleston is to be the first point, to which latter opinion subsequent revelations appear to have given considerable appearance of strength.

The following goes fully to confirm our own informaopinion we had formed from studying the build of the We find the following from the Charleston Mercury |-Monitor batteries. They are not sea-going vesselsadditional information in regard to a matter in which hardly prove so formidable against sea-coast defences, as might have been supposed. At no time since their arrival in Southern waters would they have bad a full day in which they could have safely approached Fort Cas-

well or Fort Fisher. The correspondent says :by the testimony of Commander Worden, which I believe is concurred in by Commander Drayton, of any iron-clad could be plainly seen from the city wharves, and erroneous impressions it may entertain respecting the of rumors and conjectures in relation to sea going qualities of these inventions of Mr. Ericsson. Both vessels were towed here, the one by the Rhode Island and the other by the James Adger, and the wind during their voyage was at no time beavier than what At the sailors call a 'double reefed-topsail breeze' In this bree o'clock one of the boats of the Cadmus brought the comparatively moderate sca-way the vessels labored a tion. great deal, in consequence of their peculiar mode of conbrings intelligence that an expedition of a very formidable character has been prepared to operate against the city of build, with which every body is or ought to be familiar Charleston, and that the enemy is now nearly ready for the attack. Mr. Robert Bunch, the British Consul, has orders that the 'overhang' of the upper vessel beyond the east possibly delay. We understand that he expects to lower, or bull proper, affords an immense surface for the water to act upon. As the vessel is lifted by From the Cadmus we have information that the myste- a wave and falls again, this 'overhang' strikes trigate New Ironsides. She can hardly cross the bar, as pible to and at mine ten feet rests and to draw nineteen feet rests. the present, probably, is morely to protect the blockaders lower vessels are bolted together to such an extent that alluded to this matter as follows: The Ironsides, it is believed, came in the case of the Montauk water rushed through. om Possibly a better idea might be formed of the character In our naval successes last week the enemy has had a boats to be caught in a sea way where the waves would our strength upon the water. But the prepara- have power to strike under the cabins on either side which always project several feet over the bull. This 'overhang' then, as I understood in conversation with Commander Worden, while I was permitted to inspect (Great laughter blow in the struggle to host our good old seaport. That his vessel, is an insuperable obstacle to safety in a heavy man from Illino s. blow, we trust, will encourage our defenders, on land and sea, to redouble their activity and vigilance, and to spare no pains to give a bloody welcome to the assailants.

Experience has developed a great many minor defects in the general arrangements of the vessels which might the work at Gancals Point, Georgia, thave been obviated had Mr. Erricsson been as much skilled in scamanship as he is in mechanical science. One cannot help feeling, after looking carefully through these iron-clads, and listening to what officers say, that in their construction the inventor lost sight of every deraideratum but invulnerability. That be har attained that | East | Tennessee | Cavalry. | This fellow had collected nobody pretends to doubt, but at the expense of most of about 70 men about him, and for some time has been the conforts and the conveniences for the enjoyment of capturing soldiers, stealing and plundering from the which many of the officers and crew would be willing, citiz as in the counties of Carter and Johnson. On it necessary, to incur a slightly additional risk. In yesterday, this band was encountered by about forty and or or calibre we do not riew of the cramped space on these queer looking men, under the immediate command of Col. Folk. The attentities ome of them at least are very unnovatious upon naval architecture, and the un- Tory eavalry and infantry were parading in a field near pleasantness of living on board of them, there is a good the Fish Springs, in Johnson County. Col. Folk ordeal of reason. I am inclined to believe, in what the dered his men to swim the river and charge them. The steep for hills a general engagement in Ten- clad machines, he should make iron men to fight them.' were then dismounted and charged up the ridge, comto den dies. The Bulletine says The Admiral, who has all his life tred the coop deck, pletely dispersing the Torics. All of their horses were may held confident an proces. General do and gazed scornfully down from that emmence to the captured. Four of the Tories were killed, a number is decreased in the disease of an alter subservient race below, is utterly at a loss, I imagine, wounded and captured. The captured were immediate to realize the immense revolution in the naval service by lung, by order of Col. Folk. Taylor was killed. which makes a 'little Castle Garden on a rait,' as the sailors on the Wabash designate the iron-clads, a for-New Ironsides, the Yankee iron clad trigate now midable opponent for the magnificent frigate beside

the public and the news-mongers in regard to the visit these desperadoes, who are doing a great deal of misplated and deligness as as no protect her machinery, her removal of the British Consulate is concerned. It is the out property belonging to the widow Carter, (daughter of Major A. E. Jackson, of Jonesboro.) near magazine and a parties of har guns. Her forward and not the Consulate which is removed, but simply the Elizabethtown. The barn and crib contained a large ait chie are not plated, but the is divided into a water-British Consul at Charleston, has been directed to repair to England, and not to Havana, as at first repreby punching a hade in her shape.

Her measurement is 2 600 to a and her draft must

sented. The Consulate is left in charge of the British Vice Consul, Mr. HENRY PINCKNEY WALKER, whose Full Particulars of the Stuking of the Hatterns by

This completely upsets the theories previously formed. The Navy Department has received official informaof the Linears tyranny, evaggerate the evidences of minency of a formidable demonstration against that steamer Hatterns, off Galveston : for a return to the gigantic shat m of summary arrests simply a personal matter. The British authorities may peared to be endeavoring to escape. ensation papers of the Lincoln stripe represent Jesse pleased with him and wish to promote him to a The arrest of the Editor of the Phila- he now occupies; or they wish to avail themselves of his it was? I'll answer was, Her British 'Majesty's ship like the first scene of the second act of the drama of interview or examination having reference to affairs in and board. this country. All this is problematical, but what is The Northern Democrats, even those most opposed certain is that it simply is the individual, Mr. Robert to the policy of the Lincounities and most anxious for Bunch, and not the British congulate which leaves Charadvocate peace, and call for an armistice, as the means the visit of the Cadmus the significance which has been with musketry, from both vessels.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

sume the title of Acting Consul.

All matters connected with the public service, as well as fair.

In consequence of the brief interval which has necessarily clapsed between the receipt of my Instructions and my departure, it has been physically impossible for me to take leave of my numerous friends in Charleston and ir South

It would appear that for the last filteen months the enequatur of Mr. Bunch from the United States Government has been withdrawn, Mr. Bunch having made Confederate Capital, says that this visit means some himself obnexious to the Lincoln Government by his thing important in connection with affairs in the North- known friendship for the South. Whether Mr. Bunch is the pirate. withdrawn at the request of the Washington authorities, Snow.—We learn that on the morning when it tried or whether it was deemed unsafe to expose Mr. Bunca to have a snow storm here. (Tuesday last, we think,) it and with him the Consulate, no longer protected by an charge of the boat that Captain Blake sent to board came down "tumultuously" along the upper portion exequatur from Lincoln, to the fury of the Yankee forces, the stranger. He says that in chasing the stranger they of the line of the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford should they succeed, does not appear. At any rate his came up with her rapidly, and when close up with her

THERE appears to be no longer any reasonable ground Republicans, made the following significant admissions:

NEY, the founder and first Editor of that paper, which here and by English sailors and under the plant fight, by overwhelming power and numbers and process are process and process and process and process and process and pr of the Hon. CHARLES PINCKNEY, and his wife MARY mined. ELEANOR LAURENS, the daughter of Hon. HENRY LAU-BENS, President of the Continental Congress.

Mr. PINCKNEY hed been a member of the State Leand subsequently Collector of port of Charleston.

Advance in Price.

3d instant, gives notice that after the 15th day of this month the price of the Weekly Standard will be \$3 per annum, and that of the remi-weekly \$5.

This is not at all in proportion to the increase in the cost of the elements that enter into the cost of getting And here I may as well disabuse the public mind, out a paper; and, indeed, none of our papers have the times. Our own weekly, with its large size, and immense volume of reading matter is still given at \$2 50 a year, being precisely its price in the

presentatives at Washington, on the bill for raising negro regiments, generally known as the " Negro Soldier Bill," Mr. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, one of the blackest of the Black Republicans, while favoring the bill, the selection of localities, and praiseworthy energy in incidentally referred to the small size of Mr. Cox, Demrible jar, and straining the seam where the upper and ocrat of Ohio, who opposed it. Mr. Cox in his reply

As Mr. Love ov had made some allusion to his diminn-Possibly a better idea might be formed of the character of this shock, by supposing one of our Brooklyn ferry saw in a newspaper about the gentleman from Illinois,

Beneath this stone good Owen Lovejoy lies Little in everything except his size.

What though his burly body fills this hole;
Yet through hell's key-hole crept his little soul. But he did not believe this of the gentle

Cox "bad him," as old Mr. Benton once said the umbillious sir-yes sir, by the umbillious.

Slaughter of the Torles.

The Greenville (Tenn.) Banner, just received, con gare's to Grimball's.

CAMP BUFFALO, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1863. MR. Editor: You may have heard of a desperate outlaw, calling himself Capt Taylor; of the 2d Batalion other day - that as Mr. Ericsson had made these iron shelter upon the summit of a sharp ridge. Folk's men

Since the above was in type, Col. Folk has arrived in our town, and informs us that they killed seven of the bushwackers in Carter County, at the point and time alluded to by the above letter. The Colonel in-THERE seems to have been some mistake made by forms us that Carter and Johnson Counties are full of chief. On Sunday night last, they destroyed by fire all the out property belonging to the widow Carter,

upon vague and inadequate information, which repre-tion of the capture and sinking of the United States whizzing sound. At any rate Lieut. Conover dropped steamer Hatteras, by the Alabama, or "290." The Ir has been suggested, and we think with reason, sented the Cadmus as having come to remove or warn substance is contained in the following statements of L ers on fish, and slipping his cable immediatel began to that the Abolition proces of the North, in the interest off British residents from Charleston in view of the im- II. Partridge Acting Master on board the United States retrace his course down the river, firing furiously and

gained on her fast, and when we got up found her lying

Before we went one half ship's length away from the side, the stranger opened fire. It was returned by the

Hatterss, and both started allead under a full head of steam, exchanging broadsides as fast as they could load peace, still talk and dream of reconstruction, and still leston, and that in all this there is nothing to give to and fire for a out twenty minutes with big guis, then-

had been captured, and thought it no use to give myself up as a prisoner, and rowed back to the fleet under covof da kness, in hopes of giving information of the at-

Hatteras such

Seven o'clock, P. M.-Since writing the above, have conversed with Acting Master DeHurst. United States Navv. who was attached to the U. S. Steamer Brooklyn, during the recent affair between the Alabama and the United States Steamer Hat'eras. He confirms u.v accounts, and states that the mastheads of the Hatteras was discovered above water; they removed the pennant that was still flying from her main-truck and they discovered two boats lashed together apparent ly belonging to the Hatteras, besides the one that con tained the men. From this they are of the opinion that these boats were used to transport the crew of the Hatteras to the Alabama after she was captured, and that in all probability the majority are prisoners on board of

I have also seen a copy of the report made to Admiral Farragut by Acting Master L. H. Partridge, United States Navy, the officer of the Hatteras, who was in

bly less. She has been doing blockade duty in the Gulf Jenkins) are uniform in their commendations of the pondent of the New York Times writting from Port it was out of their power to supply their places. We for over a year past and was the vessel that took pos-Royal under date of Jan., 24th, who announces the ar- could not raise lifty thousand white men by voluntary session of Oedar Keys. She was nothing in comparienlistments; to enforce conscription was out of the son with the Alabama, either in size, speed, or in the number and calibre of her battery. She was enticed into the jaws of the lion and crushed without the slightest THE Charleston Mercury of Wednesday comes to us possibility of her being able to injure her antagonist in in mourning for the death of Hos. LAURENS PINCE. the mallest degree. She has been captured, after a position he occupied for fourteen or fifteen years. Mr. was one of the English navy. A long time may elapse PINCENET was in his seventieth year. He was the son before the fate of her gallant efficers and cow is deter-

From the Charleston Courier, 3d inst The Capture of the Isaac Smith.

The presence of the hateful gunboats in the waters of tion to our brave troops stationed on the Islands washed by that stream. The impunity with which those hostile vessels had steamed and sailed and rode at We see that the last Raleigh Standard, that of the anchor on the bosom of that river, had emboldened them to such a degree that they took exquisite pleasure in throwing their immense shot and shell at every picket who made his appearance, and very often the officers and men would regale themselves on the luscious oysters that grow and fetten in the mud beds near the

Having enjoyed that blissful condition of security for so long a time, the blue coated vandals imagined that increased their rates sufficiently to keep up with the river was theirs, and were confident of their ability to retain possession of it in case the rebels attempted

to expel them therefrom. It was while looking at everal of these gunboats riding so gracefully at anchor on the smooth surface of cheapest of times. We are not in any danger of mak- the Stone, that General Ripley discovered the feasibiliing over seventy-five per cent. profit on that publicaty of putting an end to their pleasant dreams. That skillful and energetic officer devised a scheme on the spot which he communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Yates and Majors Lucas and Brown. The plan re-During a recent debate in the LINCOLN House of Received the hearty approval of these able officers, and ar- Mercury will remember that, from the first suggestion rungements were immediately adopted for carrying it into execution.

The command of the expedition was entrusted to Colonel Yates, and that officer displayed great skill in carrying out the admirable plans that were executed

with such brilliant success. The attack, which resulted in the capture of the Isaac Smith, was made by the following Companies :-The Siege Train, Companies A and B, commanded respectively by Capt. B. C. Webb and Lieut. L. W. Wilson, and commanded by Major Charles Allston, Jr.; the Chesnut Light Artillery, of Major White's Battation, under the charge of Capt. F. C. Shulz; Company D, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, with a battery of 12 pounder field guns, Capt. F. H. Harkston, commanding; one Parrott gun, in charge of Lieut. T. E. Gregg; Company I, 1st S. C. Regular Artillery, and

The right wing of artillery was commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Yates, the left by Major Charles Alls. ton, Jr., and the Sharp-shooters were under the charge of Capt. J. C. Mitchell-

A detachment of Major J. Jonathan Lucas' Battalion of Regulars was stationed at Grimball's on James' Island, under Captain John L Gary, with three twenty-four pounder rifle guns. These guns were about one hundred and fifty yards apart, and about four hunhundred yards from the bank of the Stono. The guns were manned by detachments from Companies A, B and C, and were commanded respectively by Lieutenauts W. G. Ogier, E. B. Calhoun, and Captain T. B.

rifled guns, with a detachment of Sharp-shooters from France, by the force of arms. No! the Confederate the 8th Georgia Battalion, under command of Major J.

Isaac Smith passed up the river, all ignorant of the evil in store for her. Her confidence was not interrupted by the batteries under command of Col. Yates and Major Brown. She continued her course until she reached a point in the river opposite the residence of Mr. Thomas Grimball. She was making arrangements to lower a boat in which the Captain of the doomed teamer was going to pay a visit to the Island for the purpose of shooting a crane. But at that moment. while the gentleman's mind was dwelling upon bagging a member of the stalking race, Captain Gary, ignorant of the designs against the existence of the harmless bird, shocked his sporting propensity, and frightened away the pleasing ourpose, by a discharge from his batteries The shots from the rifle guns struck the side of the gubboat with a crashing sound. One shot passed through the magazine, tore off the arm of the second engineer, and killed three men, and another shot pierced the boat hanging from the davits and played havoc with the steamer's upper works.

The crane must have taken flight, scared by the whizzing sound. At any rate Lieut. Conover dropped with great accuracy while retreating. Her guns belch-

On her way to the bend of the river, the gunboat came within range of Col. Yates' batteries, which opened upon her in splendid style, the hostile vessel replying with spirit and accuracy. All the batteries on the left now poured shot and shell into her with merciless rapidity and terrible effect. But still the gunboat kept on her course, until her machinery was so injured that she was compelled to surrender.

By order of Col. Yates, the officers and crew were sent ashore in boats belonging to the captured vessel, and she was taken possession of by a detachment of our troops, under command of Capt. Harleston.

The Isaac Smith is an important addition to our navel force. She is an iron screw steamer of 453 tons, and her armament consists of one 7 inch 30 pounder Parrott gun and eight 8 inch Columbiads.

All the time I had been trying to poaru my vector, but could not come up. After the musketry ceased I sessful engagement deserve the highest praise for their discovered that the Hatters was stopped and blowing skill, coolness and gallantry. They were entirely exposed to the fierce and rapid fire of the heavy guns of posed to the fierce and rapid fire of the heavy guns of the but the perilous nature of their duties the Isaac Smith, but the perilous nature of their duties only served to make their minds of the more firm and

their aim the more accurate. But the surrender of the disabled gunboat did not put an end to the work assigned to our brave troops. A side w'eel steamer was seen coming up the river, for the purpose of rescuing her unfortunate sister from the hards of the rebels. Major Brown allowed ber to come within easy range of his batteries before he opened fire. Sure of his aim, he let loose his No. 1, yelept the Gen. Ripley, and that gun did honer to its name by tearing one of the brave vessel's small boats from its fastening. She was also struck by the second shot, and finding the spot somewhat dangerous, that enemy in black took sober second thought, and incontinently abandoned the purpose of recapturing the Smith. If she had not been ictuated by so high a degree of magnanimity, she would have retreated before, for she persisted so long in ber purpose, that she came well nigh sharing the fate of her nolucky consort. Having satisfied herself that she was beyond the range of Major Brown's guns, the unfriendly atranger poured a furious storm of shot and shell into the woods, on the opposite bank of the river. When weary of that costly and harmless exhibition of bad temper, she weighed anchor, and drifted down the

river, for the purpose doubtless of firing into the tugs employed in getting off the Isaac Smith, and may be less on papers, of Monday, published the annual reports of the intention of rectaining that we seed. She was with the intention of re-taking that vessel. She was

had visited Cambridge, attended by that prince of funkeys, the Hon. Edward Everett, and was promised

man. Though not a brilliant conversationist, he is un mistakably a censible man-which is much better." The motive of this visit to the Puritans is yet a secret. These are the people who had McClellan dismissed, and have persecuted all connected with him .-Does he seek to humiliate them by extorting ovations, or is be seeking a restoration to the command of the

At last accounts, Burnside was recreating himself in stroying the Flouring Mills. A portion of Morgan's caval on of those nests of all Yankee villainy, Public School ry fought them several hours, but owing to the enemy No. 45, New York. He was conducted first to the force, had to fall back. The enemy's loss as 11 killed. male department, " where the future manhood and in- wounded and 23 prisoners. Our loss was one wounded telligence of America were ranged to receive him." He made a speech, telling them he had violated his rule in meeting them—as he had determined to be very quiet -and as soon as he got through with his private business, he should once more return to the field of battle.

He next visited the female department, where "the young ladies were put through a variety of exercises, at the conclusion of which the General expressed himself highly delighted." He next visited the primary department, and made a very telling speech to the infant phenomena there assembled. He was immensely applauded. The success which he met with on the occasion suggests the suspicion that he has heretofore mistaken his true vocation.

Fitz John Porter, Sumner and Franklin will, we suppose, follow the example of their illustrious leaders. and peregrinate the North in quest of triumphs, which they failed to achieve in the South.

From the Charleston Mercury, 3d inst.

We agree with every word "Historicus" has said against the intervention of France and England to end the war between the Confederate and the United States kick up a muss, and that in doing so he will be aided by on the principles which governed their intervention in the case of Greece and Belgium. The readers of the of the intervention of European Powers, we opposed it, as necessarily injurious to the Confederate States. The great European nations did not sympathize with us in our struggle for Free Government. They are all, including Great Britain, Consolidationists. They do not understand that Free Government consists, first, in the limitation of the powers of government—and second, in their partition, by which due set of functionaries can commissions on money and stocks exceeded the oneign check another, and all great interests, by representation, can protect themselves. Hence, they naturally leaned to the United States in their efforts to subju- in Boston was very enthusiastic. The leading business gate us; and have perverted the laws of nations to houses were closed, and the proprietors and employee strengthen their power against us. To give such na- joined in the demonstration. tions the power of settling our relations towards the United States, would be fatal to our liberties. Reconstruction, in the form desired by the United States, would doubtless follow: and we would be taxed, ruled and oppressed, as heretofore, by the majorities of the Companies H and I, 20th Regiment S. C. Volunteers, Free States. Nor would we be any better off on the commanded respectively by Captain S. M. Roof and subject of slavery. With such Abolitionists as Lord a board of directors. The proceedings will be published Lieutenant R. M. Gunter, acting as Sharp shooters, Palmerston and Earl Russel on the part of Great Britton to morrow. Dr. R. W. Gibbs, of Columbia, was elected and stationed along the shore on John's Island from Le- ain, and Ministers from France entirely indifferent to President of the Press Association of the Confederate States the institution (to say the least of it) on the part of France, it would be a miracle if the Confederate States escaped utter ruin by their intervention. And what chance would the Confederate States have of any of the Border States in the adjustment of boundaries, under the auspices of such mediators? Might they not be zealots in making these States, like their own, Free Baton Rouge. For the past two weeks two per day have States ! Cotton is all that their interests require, and arrived. All concur in confirming the reported diseatisfac these States do not grow cotton. The region where tion in Banks' army. They state that numerous officers

> Cor federate States would, of course, be dissatisfied with some cases it has reached a revolt. One regiment is consuch an adjustment; and if they resisted, there stands | fined in the penitentiary for laying down their arms. the precedent of Greece and Belgium—they would be Reliable information states the force at Baton Rouge a corred. Holland and Turkey were forced to submit 15,000. There are at present no indications of an advan to the intervention dictated by Great Britain and The reported nievement several days since arose from States want no such intervention; and the astonishing part of the matter is, that any statesman of Great Britain, so able and well informed as "Historicus" clearly is, should deem it necessary to combat at such length, a policy which no considerate statesman of the Confederate States has ever, that we know of, proposed or supported. That it has been proposed and supported in England, by those who profess to be favorable to our cause, we cannot doubt. We are deeply indebted to killed. She shelled our pickets for one hour mobile "Historicus" for exposing their folly; but we would hurt. not be at all surprised, if, failing to conquer us, our Deserters state that Banks cannot depend up Yankee foes should earnestly solicit European Powers hence the delay in advancing.

to enter upon just such an "intervention" as " Histor-

icus " has condemned. The only kind of intervention which the Confederate States could agree to, is that lately proposed by the Illinois volunteers has in good part deserted to the Emperor Napoleon. "Historicus" says that it was federates. The Cincinnati Commerciel says of it no intervention at all; and in one sense he is right. It did not bring the Powers proposing it, between the belat Holly Springs. This regiment was raised in Anna ligerents. There was thus no physical intervention.— a place in that portion of Illinois known as harpl And yet there was an intervention of counsel, which, if where the Democracy cast an almost unanimous assented to by the par ies at war, would undoubtedly The Lieutenant-Colonel went over to the enemy have ended it. The Emperer of the French, with his other officers and men, except the Colonel, who is great sagacity, understood the condition of things in al man, are under arrest. This regiment, before the Uni ed States, far better than "Historicus," or the Illinois, drove a farmer out of his house at midnight statesmen of England. An armistice of six months cause he had hired two negroes. There are said to be would end the war. Staggering, as the United States one or two more Illinois regiments who are not are, under the load of bankruptcy they have incurred, depended upon. to stop the war, which affords the only chance of supporting it by conquering the Confederate States, would at once precipitate the catastrophe of utter financial ruin. At the end of the six months, credit would be gone, the armies would be disbanded, and the war would closed. The statesmen of Great Britain who rejected the proposal of the Emperor of the French, if they ted an enormous blunder when they rejected it. It committed them to do nothing, and in no way complicated them in the final adjustment of the terms of peace, out to him: whilst, if assented to by the parties at var-not at all an improbable result-would have restored peace to the

position in the world. Self-deception is the most come there a minute, and I will hunt you up a worm. mon of all deceptions. The statesmen of Great Britain, who rule her policy, repudiate intervention, whilst worse than 2:40 on a shell road. Whenever he has 0 they loftily talk of impartiality and neutrality. The casion to pass the encampment of the 1st Alabama, truth is, they have neither been neutral nor impartial, increases his speed till out of hailing distance whilst they have finally intervened in favor of one of the parties to the war and against the other. They have intervened, in refusing to acknowledge the Sovereignty and Independence of the Confederate States, after they had acknowledged it eighty years ago. They have in-ter vened, by forbidding the Confederate States (against whom alone the prohibition operated) from carrying spirit at present, and the causes of its depression. their prizes into the ports of Great Britain. bave intervened, by allowing a sham blocka e to prevail against the Confederate States, directly in conflict with their own solemn annunciations. Now, do European statemen wish to know what the Confederate states desire European nations to do? They want no favors. They want othing but their rights, by the laws of nations. Abolish the unjust intervention, by rich wine of its life in vain" which they have acknowledged the Sovereignty of one, but not of the other, party to the war. Rescind the bypocritical declaration, professing impartiality, but things are at loose ends—in fact they know it, for our really operating to shield Yankee commerce, by which army is one that reads and thinks. This spirit of dis-Confederate cruisers are probibited from carrying their prizes into their ports. Enforce the law of blockade, ture. For example: 1. They have not for many which they proposed, and the Confederate States have agreed to, and put an end to the paper blockades of the United States. L t Great Britain-let the great nations of Europe—do these simple acts of justice and of real impartiality, and they will end the war-and end and rain. it speedily. The Confederate States ask no more of them; and will never be content with less

Railroad, covering the earth to the depth of lour or five inches, and the freezing, as represented to as by a friend who was out ir it, was so cold in face; that it tock two hours and four it was so cold in face; that it tock two hours and four ten minutes by the watch to the last supposition.

The correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer with two so cold in face; that it tock two hours and four feet halls alma poured in her first broadside was ten minutes by the watch to a fire.

WE LEARS that a report was current years and advanced by the Halleras. This occurred to a fire that a second collision had asken place on the William and the foods upon an advance by the same that a second collision had asken place on the William and Manchester Railroad. This report is not correct. The only collision on the William and Manchester Railroad has already been feeded and fired, and when mington and Manchester Railroad has already been feeded and fired, and the report was correspondent to the last supposition.

We learn that a report was current yesterday in not correct. The only collision on the William and Manchester Railroad has already been feeded and fired, and the report was feeled white, looked like the Hustress, and carried to require with the port of the President white, looked like the Hustress, and carried to require with the port of the President white, looked like the Hustress, and carried to require with the port of the President white, looked like the Hustress, and carried to require with the port of the President white, looked like the Hustress, and carried to require with the port of the President white, looked like the Hustress, and carried to require with the color to the last supposition. The third shot from Major-Brown's guise about the position of the president white, looked like the Hustress, and carried to require with the port of the president white, looked like the Hustress, and carried to require the color than the port of the president white, looked like the Hustress, and carried to require the col

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL

LATER FROM TENNESSEE. (Special dispatch to the Augusta, Ga., Press.)

McMINNVILLE, TENN., Peb. 5th, 1863. Information from Kentucky states that an Ohio and Pede. ral Kentucky regiment at Frankfort fought each other hal an hour, resulting in 8 Ohians being killed and 17 wounded Five Kentackians were killed, and 11 wounded. Heavy snew. The Federal General Reynold's division moved ; Alexandria, Tennessee, yesterday, for the purpose of de

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6th. 1863 The Senate passed the appropriation bill. The Suprem Court bill was further debated.

In the House nothing of importance was done. Mr. Kin sur reported a bill for funding the currency, which was made the order of the day for Tuesday next. FROM THE NORTH--ELECTION OF SENATOR IN

NEW YORK-THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT, &c., &c. RICHMOND, Feb. 6th, 1863

Northern dates, of the 4th inst., have been received by the Enquirer.

Erastus Corning was nominated by the Democrats of New York for Senator. The first ballot Morgan 64, Corning 62 Dix 1, Wood 1. Second ballot, Dix 64, and Corning 60. The Legislature then assembled in joint Convention, when Morgan was elected, receiving 86, and Corning 70 votes. The Herald has a lugubrious editorial, predicting a consolidated despotism or a number of petty Military Repub. iics in the North lt says it will no longer do for the got ernment at Washington to telegraph that our foreign relations are quite satisfactory. It thinks Napoleon means to Spain. This, it says, is proved by the resignation of the

Spanish Ministry, ect. The Herald says that the rise in Gold has so largely de preciated the assets of the banks, as to render the $m_{\rm ost}$ of them insolvent. The necessity is incumbent on the Sen ate to pass the House finance bill, or stop the war. The cotton excitement in New York is described as ma velous. Such has been the advance in cotton goods, and so rapidly have they changed hands, that the multiplication

The reception of Gen. McClellan at the Tremont Hopse

. Horace Vernet died in Paris on the 17th January Reid Sanders has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 5th, 1863 The 'onvention adjourned to-day, after having appointed FROM LOUISIANA-DISSATISFACTION IN THE YAN KEE ARMY-DESERTERS-SINKING OF THE SLOOP OF WAR BROOKLYN, &c., &c.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 6th, 1863 Deserters are constantly coming in from the enemy at cotton is produced, if left to slave labor, will be enough have resigned in consequence of the arrival of negro regularity for them, and may be supposed enough for us. The ments, and that the army is completely demoralized.

> change of camp Bonks is stated to have said "my army has gone to hell. It is useless to denv it.

bama. Florida, and Harriet Lane, the Brooklyn having her sent in pursuit of the latter. The Essex made her weekly visit on Sunday last and was fired upon by our picket. One Yankee was reported as

The 109th Illinois regiment mutipled a few days ago

JOKES AMONG THE SOLDIERS .- If there is any one cha acteristic among our soldiers, it is their method of tricating fun out of everything about their campe a an instance of which we give the following : A short time since one of the "exclusives" who had no particular position in the army, but who at the same time had a high opinion of his abilities, passed by a group of soldiers, assuming an air of importance, when he was suddenly accosted by a high private, who sang

"Say, Mister, ain't you a bird?" "W-h-a'!" said the exquistite, "yes I am a bird What have you got to say about it? "Nothin' in pertick'lar," responded the soldier, Hudson Courier.

The Army of the Potomac. A correspondent of the New York Times, specula ting upon the army of the Potomac, and what is to be

Potomac, the match of which no conqueror ever this incomparable army, fit to perform the mission country has imposed upon it—paralyzed, petritied, under a blight and spell; and on the other hand t noble nation, bleeding to death and peuring out

"But the root of the matter is a distrust of the general conduct and ordering of things. They feel that months been paid. Shameful and inexcusable in Government! 2. The stagnation, ennui, disgust. fering, sickness and discomfort of camp life in winter (without winter quarters) amid, Virginia mud,

"No small hardships I can assure you, and it doubtful if any regular European army ever had to so mit to equally great ones. 3. General feeling of d spondency resulting from mismanagement and our war of military success. Soldiers are severe critics, and are not to be bamboozled. You may marshal your array of victories in glittering editorials—they smile sarcas cally at them. You see men who tell you that the